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HOUSE OPENS ITS ANNUAL DEBATE ON SUFFRAGISTS' BILLS

Representative Haigis Moves for Substitution of Franchise Measure for the Adverse Report of Committee

READS STATISTICS

Turners Falls Man Declares That Women Frequently Surpass the Men in Their Faithfulness at the Polls

Debate on the woman's suffrage bill in the Legislature was begun in the House today on a motion of Representative Haigis to substitute for an adverse committee report a resolve on petition of Alice Stone Blackwell, for an amendment of the state constitution to give to women equal suffrage with men.

Mr. Haigis then spoke at length in favor of suffrage. He read statistics to show that women take as much interest in the exercise of the full franchise, where given the opportunity, as do men. He also sought to show that with the limited franchise women frequently surpass men in their faithfulness at the polls.

In closing he declared that there was no danger in the Legislature proposing the suffrage amendment for it must go before the voters for adoption and they have an opportunity to reject it if they do not want it.

Representative Wolcott of Milton spoke in opposition to substitution. He said that the committee which had reported against the bill had carefully considered the proposition and by a majority vote had decided that the proposed amendment is not necessary. The question to be considered, he said, was whether women's suffrage would improve legislation, even from the standpoint of woman. He argued that man is often more just to woman than is woman herself. He quoted from a number of prominent authors to substantiate his argument that politics was not the place for woman.

Mr. Wolcott asked why the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association does not come before committee of the Legislature in support of legislation other than to give equal suffrage to women, if the association is really desirous of securing better legislation.

In reply Mr. Haigis asked if it was not the fact that about as many women appeared before legislative committees to favor or oppose legislation as men. Mr. Wolcott replied that he was not referring to "thoughtful right minded" women, who appeared before committees, but to the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association as an organization.

In answer Mr. Haigis said that many women who appear before the committees are members of this association. After considerable debate the House late Monday substituted for an adverse committee report the Crane bill providing for an amendment to the state constitution to permit the initiative and referendum in Massachusetts. Substitution was urged by Representatives Crane, Cogswell and Haines and opposed by Representatives Wolcott, Cavanaugh and Flower.

In the Senate late Monday the bill giving to Spanish war veterans a 5 per cent preference in taking civil service examinations was passed to be engrossed.

The bill to establish a state highway between Lowell and Lawrence was substituted for an adverse committee report. The Springfield water bill also was substituted.

Banking men at the State House are interested in a message sent by the Governor recommending the passage of legislation, as advised by Augustus L. Thorndike, state bank commissioner, permitting the investment of savings bank funds in legally authorized bonds of the states of California, Oregon, New Jersey, Nebraska, Washington and Delaware and of any cities in the aforesaid states.

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GOV. FOSS' VIEWS LED HIM INTO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP

Prediction of Change Made to Him by Charles Allen Taber in Talk Nearly a Decade Ago

NOTABLE INTERVIEW

Chief Executive Said That He Believed His Party Would Follow Him in His Tariff Reform Convictions

Gov. Eugene Noble Foss, Democrat, was told about eight or nine years ago, when he was a strong Republican, that he would be a Democrat. The prognostication was based upon his tariff revision views. When he did leave the party, it was because it did not follow him in his beliefs that certain changes should be made in the tariff schedules. This break came about two years ago, and the prognostication was recalled recently. Following the break he was elected to Congress from the fourteenth district, a Republican stronghold, which had been represented by William C. Lovering up to his passing. The Governor's opponent was William Buchanan, publisher of the Brockton Times.

Governor Foss had to resign his seat in Congress to take his place as the Governor of the commonwealth. But the history of the prediction is best told by the man who made it, Charles Allen Taber, of Lynn, a lawyer who has an office at 67 Milk street. Recalling the incident Mr. Taber said:

"About eight or nine years ago I called upon Gov. Eugene N. Foss to talk about tariff reform, a subject in which I was much interested. Mr. Foss had then established some reputation as a strong and fearless advocate, in the Republican party, of lower tariff rates on the materials of manufacturing industries. After we had talked some time he said substantially:

"These tariff rates have reached the highest limits where they can be of any value to the manufacturing interests of New England and we must have cheaper materials or cheaper labor and I will not ask for lower priced labor."

"I asked him if he thought that the Republican party would adopt this policy. He said:

"Yes, for that policy will become so necessary that the leaders of the party must adopt it. It would cease to be a party question."

"I said that I had not been able to see any signs that the party would change its policy; that I had left the party largely for that reason, and that he would probably do the same. He replied very pleasantly:

"I do not think so, but I will push this reform with all my power, for I consider it most important, no matter what happens to me or where I have to go."

"While speaking his face took on a sterner expression, and I felt sure that he was in the fight for tariff reform to the end; and my faith in him has never been shaken."

"As a member of Congress and as Governor he has stood steadily and strongly for these economic principles and has changed his party rather than his convictions. Only a few men will do this, and such men we can trust. It would be well for the country if we shall see Governor Foss in a position where he can exert more fully the great power of his strong character."

DR. KEANY HEADS TRUSTEES

Dr. Francis J. Keany has been named acting president of the board of trustees of the Boston city hospital during the absence of A. Shuman, president of the board, now on a trip through the South.

COAL TIIEUP IN EFFECT

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Coal mining tieup remains complete. Not a pound of coal is being dug in the district. There has been no disorder and none is expected.

STATE G. A. R. OPENS ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT WITHIN HISTORIC HALL

Judge H. M. Trimble, National Commander, in Attendance as Veteran Delegates Begin 46th Meeting

ALLIES IN SESSION

Granville C. Fiske, Department Head, Reads Report, Making Way for Election of Officers in the Afternoon

Faneuil hall today is the scene of the forty-sixth annual encampment of the department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, and in Tremont Temple the thirtieth annual encampment of the Massachusetts division of the Sons of Veterans and the twenty-second annual convention of the Daughters of Veterans are in session. The annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps and of the Ladies of the G. A. R. opened in the Shawmut church and the New American house, respectively. The twenty-first annual convention of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary convened in the Crawford house.

The Army Nurses Association met at Gilchrist hall, Tremont Temple, and will join the Daughters of Veterans at their reception and entertainment in the evening at Chipman hall.

Judge Harvey M. Trimble of Princeton, Ill., commander-in-chief and C. R. E. Koch, adjutant-general, were in attendance.

Prior to the sessions and during the recesses the veterans fraternized in small groups. Reminiscences of the days of old were recalled and now and then from remote parts of the big hall and its corridors and anterooms came snatches of song sung on the field.

Granville C. Fiske, department commander, in his address said that instead of trying to organize new posts, efforts should be made to bring the delinquent ones into the fold. He said he believes in associate membership of the posts. He quoted statistics showing the total membership on Dec. 31, 1911, as 119,965.

Mr. Fiske reported that the expenses of the department are \$388,066 less than in 1911. He read the report of the assistant quartermaster-general showing cash on hand on March 1, 1912, to have been \$834,834.

Commander Fiske praised the Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic for the work they have done during the year.

He alluded to the efforts being made in Congress for pension legislation. The commander repeated his recommendation of last year for daylight campfires.

Other recommendations were as follows: A memorial building in Boston for the preservation of properties of the posts, appropriation of \$10,000 for the salary of the assistant adjutant-general and department clerk, appropriation of \$500 to pay the expenses of the department commander, assistant adjutant-general and others when attending campfires, fairs and county associations or in furthering department business; appropriation for maintenance of department headquarters at Los Angeles, amendment of the rules governing delegates to the national encampment so that it shall

(Continued on page five, column one)

G. W. BAKER'S OFFER TO ASSIGN CLAIM WAS ACCEPTED

A report that a settlement had been made by the estate of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, with George W. Baker, a nephew of Mrs. Eddy, was published by newspapers quite generally yesterday and today.

The following statement by Mr. Baker's counsel shows that he made an offer to assign his claim and his offer was accepted:

"The report is correct that the claim of George W. Baker against Mrs. Eddy's estate has been assigned. That the sale of his claim was first proposed by us as Mr. Baker's counsel instead of by Mr. Streeter, and to this extent the report is inaccurate.

"We advised our client that his claim to Mrs. Eddy's residuary estate was based upon various contingencies, and he preferred to take the comparatively small present payment if possible rather than to take the mere chance of getting a much larger sum at an indefinite future time.

"With his approval we accordingly offered to quitclaim any interest he might have for a sum which we considered adequate under the circumstances, though very small in proportion to the size of Mrs. Eddy's estate, and an assignment was made accordingly. (Signed)

"TAGGART, BURROUGHS & WYMAN."

MEN PROMINENT IN THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT



Left to right—E. B. Stillings, member of executive committee of council of administration; Judge Harvey M. Trimble, commander-in-chief; C. R. E. Koch, adjutant-general; G. A. Hosley, senior vice-commander of Massachusetts division.

MADERO'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS RAISES HOPE OF PEACE SOON

WASHINGTON—Officials in the state

department declare that the outlook today is much more favorable for peace in Mexico, due to the enthusiasm with which President Madero's message to the Mexican Congress was received and the announcement that he has hopes of raising a new army of 60,000 men to crush the rebellion.

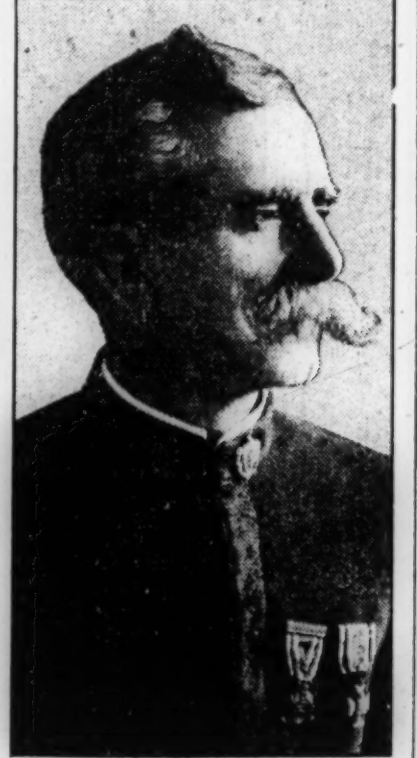
Should recruits flock to Madero's army it would put an end to all talk of intervention, according to state department officials. Americans in Mexico are safe as long as Madero holds supremacy. If Mexicans support the administration Orozco and the cabal believed to be financing him face disaster. On the other hand the state department's attitude indicated a tacit admission that intervention is inevitable should Madero's enemies triumph.

Staff officers at army headquarters here have completed their study of the campaign plans worked out by the war college and submitted to the war department a month ago. The plans contemplate four armies to set foot in Mexico simultaneously, two to be landed from transports at Vera Cruz and Tampico, respectively; one to embark on transports from some California port to enter Mexico from the Pacific side and the fourth to cross the Texas border.

The three southern armies were to march across the republic, attempting to join forces at the City of Mexico and from there subdue the country to the south. The Texas army was to subdue northern Mexico, but make no attempt to cross the desert to Mexico City.

MR. WEEKS BACK FROM CANAL—WASHINGTON—Representative Weeks of Massachusetts returned today from a three weeks' trip through the Canal Zone, where he has been making investigations relative to legislation on fortifications, tolls and government.

State Sons of Veterans Commander to Receive Medal as He Quits Office



JAMES T. WELLINGTON

And memento to be given him

GRAND TRUNK ENTRANCE IS VOTED BY COMMITTEE

Unanimous Action Is Followed by Appointment of Five Members to Draft Bill Providing for Admission

BASED ON PETITION

Admission of the Grand Trunk railway to Boston through its Southern New England Corporation was unanimously voted today by the legislative committee on railroads. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a bill providing for the coming of the Canadian road.

This committee is composed of Senators Schoonmaker and Powers and Representatives Ellis, Wolcott and Bazeley. They are instructed to prepare a bill based on the petition of the Southern New England railroad, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk for admission to Boston, and to report back to the full committee with recommendations.

The coming of the Grand Trunk now

awaits the ratification of the committee's report by the Legislature.

Such changes in the laws governing railroads as will make it easier for them to extend their lines into Massachusetts were also favored by the committee and another subcommittee to consider this and other railroad legislation was appointed. Its members are Senators Schoonmaker and Pearson and Representatives Ellis, Dean and Walcott.

Other legislation to be considered by this committee is that provided for in the electrification and holding bills and in the petition of the Boston & Providence concerning its indebtedness. The committee will also consider the report of the special commission appointed to investigate the validation of securities of the New Haven railroad.

The committee on railroads voted to report to the Legislature an order giving themselves authority to travel with railroad experts, the intention being to allow the sub-committee to visit the Central Vermont road, which is controlled by the Grand Trunk, and about the financial condition of which much has been said.

STRIKERS AT LOWELL WAIVE DEMANDS OF RECOGNITION OF UNION

LOWELL, Mass.—Plans for a peaceful settlement of the strike of approximately 15,000 textile operatives here were today submitted to the mill owners, when leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World and the United Textile Workers waived their demand for recognition of their organization and said that they would be satisfied if the owners granted the 15 per cent wage increase asked by the strikers.

An early meeting for consideration of the textile workers' demands is promised by the Manufacturers Association, which Monday formally acknowledged receipt. It is expected that Judge C. Wadleigh, president of the association, of which all the mill agents are members, will call a meeting of the association today or tomorrow and that the agents will then decide upon some mode of procedure that will be followed by all of them.

The schedule differs from that submitted by the striking delegates who take instruction from the I. W. W., in demanding only a time and a half for overtime, instead of double pay, and in not mentioning the matter of weighing and measuring cloth by the weavers personally. Both schedules ask for 15 per cent flat increase in wages.

There was no picketing this morning and no disturbance was reported.

RAILROAD BOARD HEARS PETITIONS

On petition of the Boston & Albany a hearing was given before the railroad commissioners today relative to alterations in the Tremont street bridge. A hearing also was given on petition of the Hampden Railroad Company for approval of agreements with the Boston & Albany and Central Vermont railroads relative to the separation of grades at the crossings in Belchertown.

M. C. Brush, vice-president of the Boston Elevated company, on petition of the West End Street Railway Company, asked for approval of locations in Blue Hill, Dorchester and Savin Hill avenues.

TORPEDO BOAT READY FOR WATER

QUINCY, Mass.—Miss Katherine Henley Kane of New York will officiate when the United States torpedo boat destroyer Henley starts down the ways at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yard Wednesday noon.

Miss Kane is a direct descendant of Capt. Robert and John D. Henley, naval heroes of the war of 1812. The torpedo boat is named after Capt. John D. who commanded the brig Eagle in the battle of Lake Champlain on Dec. 11, 1814, under Commodore MacDonough.

COMMITTEES REJECT ELLIS MILK BILL FOR SUBSTITUTE MEASURE

In executive session the legislative committees on public health and agriculture sitting jointly, voted to report against the Ellis milk bill, so called, with these dissenters: Senator Tinkham and Representatives Bigelow and Wood. Senator Grainger and Representative Sharp are also expected to dissent. Leave to withdraw is recommended to the petitioner.

The committees then voted to report in new draft the so-called "Meany" bill, introduced by the representatives from Blackstone, by a vote of 10 to 7. The dissenters are Representatives Bigelow, Bartlett, Lyman, Wood, Coolidge, Webb and Flower. Senator Tinkham of Boston reserves his right to dissent.

This bill creates a milk board of six members, three appointed by the state board of health and three by the state board of agriculture. The cattle bureau under the new draft will have charge of the condition of the barns, and will be responsible for their inspection. The sale and distribution of the milk is to be under the immediate charge of the local boards of health under the control of the state milk board.

MR. TAFT ASKS FOR \$500,000 TO CHECK WATER

WASHINGTON—Advising the government to take immediate steps to prevent the Mississippi dikes from giving way under the highest water on record President Taft asked Congress in a special message today for an emergency appropriation of \$500,000. This sum he recommended be placed at the disposal of army engineers now patrolling the levees.

"These levees contribute not only to the safety of the adjoining agricultural lands and settlements, but are also a part of the great governmental projects for the maintenance of navigation in the lower waters of the Mississippi," says Mr. Taft's message.

"It seems proper, therefore, that the government should take immediate action to make the loss impending as little as possible. In view of the character of the emergency and the safeguards surrounding the expenditures made under the corps of engineers, I have no hesitation in asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 as recommended by the secretary of war."

"I urgently recommend an immediate appropriation so that no time may be lost in taking the necessary steps to prevent what but for governmental action may be a loss not only of many millions but of lives as well."

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINERS ARE TURNING VOTE AGAINST PEACE

Though Ballot Is Standing at 100,000 to 98,000 in Favor of Continuing Strike, the Feeling Is More Hopeful

MANY MEN AT WORK

South Wales and Midlands Coal Workers Strongly for Accepting Act and in Warwickshire 14,000 Go Back

(Special cable to the Monitor)
LONDON—The returns of the ballot up to date show 98,000 for an immediate return to work and 100,000 against. The opposition is coming entirely from the north of England.

In Durham the vote has been cast directly against the advice of the well known miners' leader, Mr. Wilson, in proportion of more than two to one. In North Cumberland and Yorkshire it is also heavily against the pacific counsels of the leaders.

In South Wales and the Midlands the vote is heavily the other way and 14,000 men returned to the Warwickshire pits yesterday. The situation is distinctly more hopeful and the price of coal fell yesterday on the exchange.

Majority Against Grows

(By the United Press)
LONDON—At noon today the miners' headquarters announced that the vote then stood: Against resuming work, 106,232; for resuming work, 101,474.

The balloting will end tonight and the complete result will be available early Wednesday. The conservative labor leaders throughout the country are troubled over the stand adopted by the men. They are satisfied that the maximum concession has been made that can be secured by law and they believe that the government is deterred, if the union men will not return to work on their own initiative, to bring into action every resource of the government to end the strike.

That belief was strengthened by the activity in military circles this afternoon when it became apparent that the proposal to return to work was in danger of defeat. The great troop trains that have been standing on the sidings at the larger military depots were got into readiness for instant departure. Engines were attached and baggage cars loaded down with camp equipment and supplies from the commissary depots. The big transport automobiles of the engineers were also fitted out.

The coal strike was today charged with a loss of \$2,000,000 by the government when Chancellor Lloyd-George introduced the budget in the House of Commons. The chancellor declared that the strike has cost the government that amount in revenues. The loss to the postoffice service, he estimated, was \$200,000.

The budget as introduced showed no reduction in estimated expenditures and it carried no increased taxation. The entire surplus in the treasury, \$32,725,000, is retained to strengthen the treasury balance.

According to Mr. Lloyd-George, the government has estimated that the coal strike will cause a further loss of \$4,000,000 in the falling off of duties during the next year.

WOMAN CARRIED IN AN AEROPLANE ACROSS CHANNEL

(By the United Press)

BOLOGNE—Aviator Gustav Hamel, carrying Miss Mary Davis as a passenger, successfully crossed the English channel in his aeroplane today, starting from London and flying by way of Dover, to Cape Grisnez.

The aviators descended at Ambleteuse, where they had luncheon, and then reported their arrival to the Aero Club here, which had been waiting to give them a reception. Miss Davis is the first woman to fly across the channel.

M. Hamel expects to continue his flight to Paris this evening.

HIGH SCHOOL IN FENS OPPOSED BY ALICE THAYER

Alice R. Thayer has brought proceedings in the United States district court today against the city of Boston seeking to prevent erection of the proposed high school of commerce in the Fenway. She asserts that the use of the Fenway for that purpose is unconstitutional.

She asks the court to declare the statute and the order and determination of the schoolhouse commissioners to erect the building null and void and she asks to have the defendants who are the city of Boston and the schoolhouse commissioners restrained from taking any steps under the act.

Some one probably needs this copy of the Monitor, just as you may have felt the need of it before receiving it

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IN SLOW ADJUSTMENT OF EUROPE
RUSSIA AND ITALY SEEM CLOSER

Onlookers Read Much Into
M. Poincaré's Emphasis on
Entente With Britain and
His Silence on The Ally

ENGLAND CUMBERED

Friendships Entangle and
Give Muscovite Excuse for
Taking Firm Grip of
Northern Part of Persia

A politician's-eye view of the whole moving situation in Europe, with its prospect of Russia and Italy as bosom friends, is given by the following special review from the European bureau of the Monitor.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It cannot be pretended that the political situation shows any practical sign of amelioration. Only in those Scandinavian countries whose geographical position has placed them beyond the radius of the interference of the great powers is there that absence of history which the philosopher has described as the test of national happiness.

Even there, to be quite accurate, there is always the shadow of possibility. The Swede thinks of Finland, and looks suspiciously towards St. Petersburg. The Dane remembers Schleswig-Holstein, and rests with one eye fixed perpetually upon Berlin.

It is not, however, only in Copenhagen that Berlin is never lost sight of. On the quays of The Hague, on the boulevards of Brussels, from the shores of Zurich, in only a less degree than in the war office in Paris, people ask themselves: What are the intentions of Berlin? Rightly or wrongly the belief prevails that the Hohenzollern will no more rest until he has swept the Danish peninsula and the whole range of the old Netherlands into the empire, than will the Romanoff until the Russian empire debouches on the Bosphorus and the Persian gulf.

Russian Attitude Puzzles

It is this belief which is making so pointed the question which people are asking today: as to why M. Poincaré in his recent speech in the Chamber, dwelt so strongly on the entente between France and the United Kingdom, and was so silent on the score of that power which was once known as "The Ally."

Whether Russia has really drawn towards Italy, and whether Italy in her desperation over the growing fiasco in Tripoli, has come to terms with Russia, is at present uncertain. Still, every day the belief is growing that this is the case, and that it is only the veto of the other powers which prevents a simul-

aneous ultimatum from St. Petersburg and Rome being despatched to Constantinople.

The fact is that the triple entente is almost in as parlous a condition as the triple alliance. The drawing together of Russia and Italy cannot be regarded with unmixed pleasure in Vienna; and though Berlin, and in a less degree Vienna, might regard with satisfaction the detachment of Russia from the entente, they would neither of them, least of all the latter, regard with equal satisfaction a rapprochement between Russia and Italy.

Yet there are no two countries in Europe whose destinies lie further apart, and who consequently could support one another's foreign policy with greater freedom than Italy and Russia. The will of Peter the Great in no way lies across the path of the house of Savoy. For two centuries the Romanoffs have pushed persistently, if with varying success, towards the Dardanelles and the Persian gulf.

Italy Dreams of Africa

The dreams of Italy, on the contrary, unfold northern Africa and Italia Irredenta. In the one lie the fields from which, in the days of the Caesars, the corn ships brought the free bread of the civis Romanus; and here, too, lies the land of the great river on whose bosom the barges of Antony and Cleopatra met; whilst in the other are the garri-sons of the Austrian legions which were driven out of Venice, from an occupation which is still to some extent remembered in the cafes of St. Marks square.

Officially Italy is the ally of this Austria, whose aim is not only to hold Italia Irredenta, but to extend her sway to the Albanian Highlands, whose tribesmen are supposed to have originally hailed from the old Iberian cities. It is this fact which lends point to the information which has lately been published in these columns with respect to the policy of Count Aehrenthal.

Count Aehrenthal was the firm friend of the Italian alliance. He was consequently the opponent of the clerical influence in the dual empire, which is not less opposed to the extension of the influence of the house of Savoy in Tripoli and in Dalmatia than it is to the continuance of that house as the rulers of Rome and of the old papal states. Never for a moment have the popes, since they became the self-constituted prisoners of the Vatican, relinquished their claims to the temporalities of the church, and nowhere are those claims certain of a warmer support than from the clericals of Austria.

Archduke Was Opponent

The man who is regarded as the leader of Austrian clericalism is the heir apparent to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand; and so it came about that Count Aehrenthal found his strongest opponents among the group of soldiers and statesmen who are regarded as giving expression to the views of the heir apparent rather than to those of the Emperor. Had the clericals been able to unseat Count Aehrenthal at the time when the Austrian chief of the staff, who was regarded as the nominee of the heir apparent, was forced to resign, it is difficult to say what might not have occurred, for the military party were determined on a redistribution of their frontier forces, which could only have been regarded in Rome as an unfriendly act.

The man, however, who brought Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Austrian net must have looked further ahead than the clericals of Vienna; and he must have realized that the time might not be far distant when a rapprochement between Berlin and St. Petersburg might make the friendship of Rome of importance to the dual empire.

A rapprochement with St. Petersburg is almost a necessity to the expansion of German influence. If Germany looks toward the Bosphorus she finds herself in a moment in competition with Russia and Austria; if she looks toward the low countries she finds herself under the observation of France and England. An advance toward Antwerp, which would find her with the armies of France on her left flank, the fleet of England in the North sea, and the full weight of Russia in her rear would be a very different thing from an advance with nothing to fear in the shape of an attack on her eastern frontier.

Russia May Forget

An understanding of the three emperors, especially of those of Germany and Russia, was a fundamental plank in the policy of Bismarck, and though the attitude of Berlin at the moment of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has certainly not been forgotten on the

Neva, still Russia who has waited for two centuries to secure the advance into Persia can afford to forget the act of "the friend in shining armor" until such a time as through the assistance of that friend she may find herself established on the Persian gulf.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that Germany particularly wishes to see Russia established on the Persian gulf, but there are things of much more importance to Germany today than the Persian gulf. The place in the sun has not necessarily to be in the garden of Eden, and the acquiescence in Russia's Persian policy might find a quid pro quo elsewhere. So M. Poincaré does not speak of "the ally" but, of the closeness of the entente between France and the United Kingdom.

Until the era of the entente, the foreign policy of the United Kingdom for years has been summed up as one of "splendid isolation." All Europe set their hands and seals to treaties which everybody knew would be violated the first moment that it became advisable to do so. The alliance of the three emperors gave way to the triple alliance, the isolation of France was remedied by the dual alliance. Still England took no part in the European concert. She sent her fleet to Besika bay and Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin congress, in a practically single-handed effort to stop the advance of Russia towards the Bosphorus, and she succeeded. She stopped the advance of Russia in the Pamirs without an ally, and she fought the African war in the teeth of a bitterly hostile European press.

Ententes May Cumber

Today she is still without an ally, but she is encumbered by certain ententes which it is by no means certain do not constitute a considerable element of responsibility without any corresponding certainty of security. The entente with France, for instance has not improved her relations with Germany, whilst the entente with Russia has been the parent of her difficulties in Persia. It would be difficult to say, indeed, what has been the exact practical advantage of these ententes to the United Kingdom.

As the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, and as the master of India, the United Kingdom has an interest in supporting the Ottoman government, as long as this can legitimately be done, and in preserving Persia as a buffer state between the confines of India and Russia in Asia. Curiously enough it is as the frontiers of India and Russia threaten to become contiguous that the friendship of Turkey becomes of peculiar importance; for the advance of a Russian army into northern Persia has always to be undertaken with the Anatolian army corps lying on its flank.

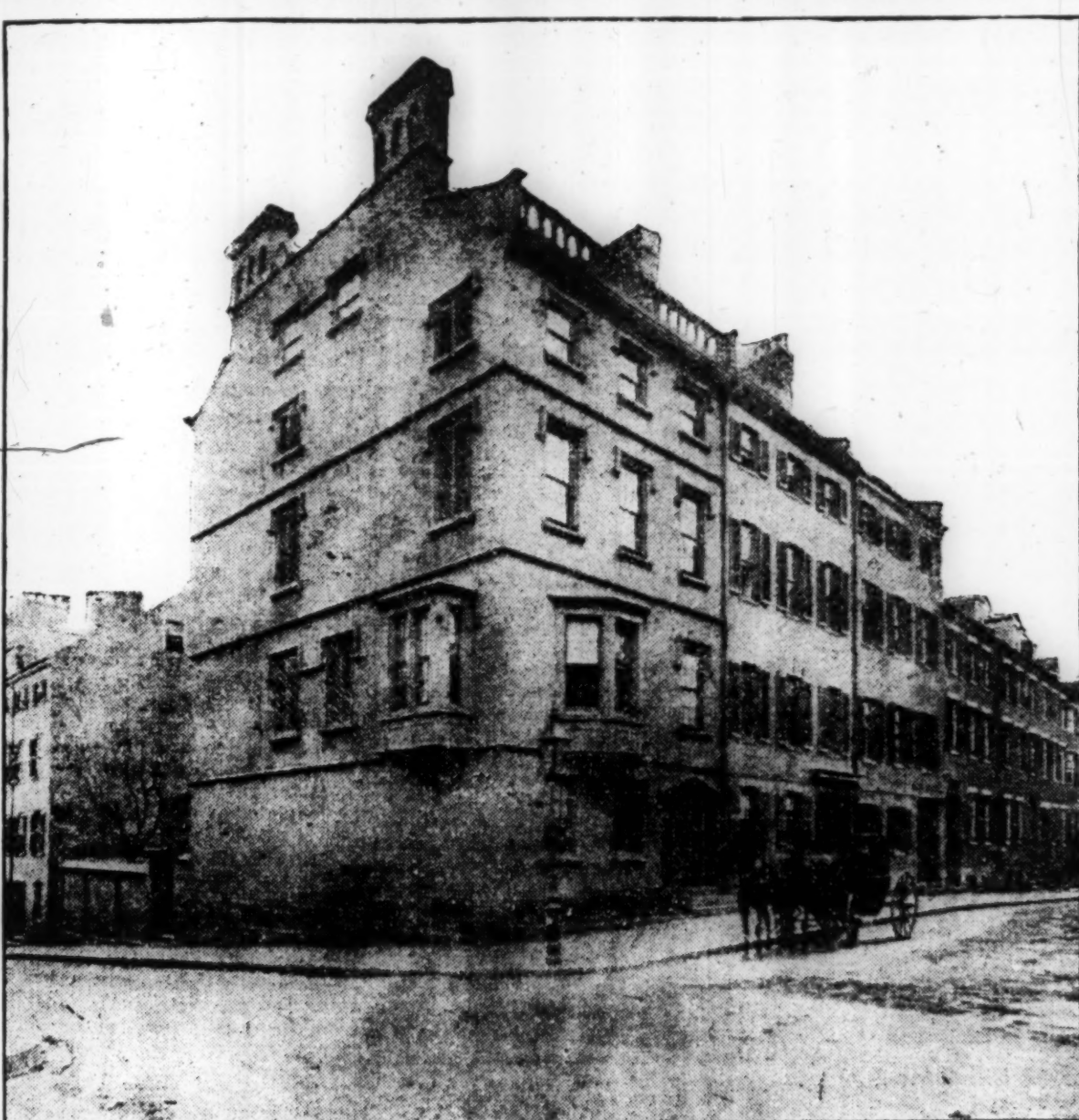
The entente between the United Kingdom and Russia divided Persia into three spheres, the northern of which was to be subject to Russian influence, while the center or gulf was to remain a sort of no-man's land. Having made this arrangement it was difficult for England to interfere with any intrigues which might take place in the Russian sphere.

Northern Persia Gripped

The consequence was at once manifested, the usual emulates followed by the usual intervention took place, the Cossacks entered northern Persia and have remained there ever since. Today the Russian influence in northern Persia is seen in the presence of some 20,000 troops within striking distance of Teheran. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, has done nothing toward occupying southern Persia.

Strategically the occupation would be a bad move; if the exclusion of Russia from Persia was to be undertaken practically it should have taken the form of an alliance with Teheran for the defense of northern Persia, which presents a strategic front of its own, in concert with the assistance of the Turkish army corps beyond the border. Such a policy would have been a comprehensible one; whereas the policy which has enabled Russia to occupy northern Persia has made as certain as anything can, the eventual struggle between the two countries for the Persian gulf, or the withdrawal of the United Kingdom behind the present Indian frontier, and the acceptance of the practical absorption of Persia by the government of Teheran. The report of the gradual closing in of the Russian and Italian fleets at either end of the Dardanelles is, no doubt, a mere piece of newspaper enterprise. Unless the Turks have taken leave of their senses the attempt of these fleets to force the passage of the straits would end in

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE
IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This view represents Mt. Vernon street from Joy to Hancock, and this portion in 1732 was known as George street, at one time as Hancock street, and in 1832 was named Mt. Vernon street. The building on the left was the residence of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Jr. It was the scene of many public and private receptions. Mrs. Otis was on the committee of military donations during the civil war, and presented many soldiers with Bibles and comfort bags. She, in conjunction with others, raised a fund at a fair for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and for the completion of Bunker Hill monument. Mrs. Otis also memorialized the state of Massachusetts to have Washington's birthday made a legal holiday, and entertained at her home on such anniversaries. On the next corner west was the home of Mr. Isaghi, the donor of the statues of Aristides and Columbus located in Louisburg square. Opposite were the residences of Robert Treat Paine and William Gray, the latter the noted ship owner. In the Representatives hall of the Old State House there is a full length portrait of Mrs. Otis, painted by G. P. A. Healey in 1876. The painting of "Webster's Reply to Hayne," in Faneuil hall, was by the same artist.

the most tremendous naval disaster of modern times.

Expert Views War Facts

It explains, however, the expressed wish of the Porte for the friendship of England, the only one of the great powers absolutely without designs against Turkey, and it explains also the position of the Italians in Tripoli. What that position is has been made quite clear repeatedly in this paper, and yet what has been said is light compared with the measured statement of Field Marshal von der Goltz, the famous German tactician, who has remodelled the Turkish army, and who is perhaps better able, technically, to judge of the Tripolitan situation than anybody in Europe.

The Italians, the field marshal explains, are cooped up on the Tripolitan littoral subject to perpetual attacks from the Arabs, and whilst pouring out treasure, are unable to push their advance home into the hinterland. All around them lie the Arab tribes, thousands of fanatical Muhammadans filled with the spirit of the Jihad, and encouraged and disciplined by one of the chiefs of the Young Turkish party, the famous Enver Bey.

There is practically no limit to the swarm of Arabs the chieftain of the Senussi is able to put into the field; and if Turkey made terms a thousand times over she would be unable to restrain these tribesmen. The withdrawal of the handful of regulars, who were originally the nucleus of the resistance, would amount to nothing at all, but anything which could be regarded as the betrayal of the Muhammadan cause would be more dangerous to Turkey than all the armies of Europe, for it must be remembered that the majority of Muhammadans in the Ottoman empire is composed of Arabs. The Sublime Porte, in short, is between the upper grindstone of European pressure and the nether grindstone of Arab resistance, and if the pressure became too severe a spark might be thrown out which would create a conflagration, the result of which no one could foretell.

It is for this reason in particular that Turkey looks to England; and perhaps nothing would give her more satisfaction than if England would begin to cut the Gordian knot of the Cretan problem by the occupation of that island. A chain of fortresses of the United Kingdom, beginning with Cyprus and continuing by Crete and Malta to the Pillars of Hercules, would strengthen the grip of the United Kingdom in the Mediterranean and so incidentally accommodate the Sublime Porte.

The United Kingdom cannot, however, possibly seize Crete, and if she is at the present moment interested particularly in the Mediterranean question it is from the point of view of the holders of Gibraltar look out across the straits to the Queen of Spain's seat. Behind the low lying hills of the Moroccan coast the forts of a great power might drop their shells into Gibraltar harbor almost with impunity. It is of importance therefore to the United Kingdom that the territory should be held by the power least likely to cause her trouble. That power at the moment is Spain rather than France, and so the support of Downing street hovers in the balance in the negotiations between Paris and Madrid.

Whether Spain or France eventually is to become the dominant power round Tangiers and Ceuta is comparatively immaterial to the United Kingdom, provided the entente is maintained. The apparent weakening of the memories of 1870 and the fact that almost while the students of the Quartier Latin were carrying their wreaths to the statue of Strassburg, in the Place de la Concorde, the Kaiser was sitting down to dinner, on French soil, in the embassy in Berlin, have given the chancelleries in Europe food for thought.

Lost Territory Is Barrier

Were it not that what many statesmen regard as Bismarck's colossal blunder, the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, stands steadily between a rapprochement between the two countries "1870" would have been forgotten long ago. Strassburg, however, sits, with her wreaths of immortelles, in the Place de la Concorde, gazing perpetually at the cities of France, with the result that M. Caillaux's advances toward Berlin were received

with anything but favor in the French chamber. In reality nothing but Alsace-Lorraine stands between France and Germany, and permanently cripples Germany's ability to find that place in the sun for which she longs.

Nowhere could she find that place, perhaps, to greater advantage to herself than in some of the Portuguese colonies. If she could gain these, her dreams of a great central African dominion might be realized.

First of all, however, Portugal does not wish to sell and proclaims this fact as persistently as the sublime Porte denounces the idea of the surrender of Tripoli. Spain and Portugal are bound by tradition, and to some extent by treaty, to the United Kingdom, indeed the Portuguese colonies are safeguarded by a definite treaty with the United

Kingdom as are the Low Countries. If it were not that the German eagle floated over the roofs of Strassburg, and that Alsace and Lorraine send their deputies to the Reichstag much might have happened before now; the place in the sun might quite possibly have been secured, and it is not impossible that one corner of it might have been in Tripoli.

Confer and Confer Again

As it is the Italian fleet sails aimlessly through the Mediterranean, and the great powers confer, to adopt the phrase of Danton, and confer and confer again, and that is all. A Russian grand duke visits Constantinople, and then Vienna, and finally returns to St. Petersburg. The government in Vienna looks askance at the government in Rome, and the government in Rome returns the compliment to the government in Vienna. Italy and Russia begin to coquette with one another, with the result that the prime minister in Paris makes a great speech in which he dwells on the warmth of the entente between Paris and London, and forgets to mention "the ally." The minister of "the ally" announces a great speech in the Duma which is to satisfy every one. The Parisian committee replies in advance with the laconic phrase of the carpenter; and the war lord, who is also the greatest friend of peace in Europe, grasps his sword a little tighter.

There is the tangled skein of the European situation, which is doubly tangled by the introduction of the golden thread of the financier which takes one loop round Salonika, another round Vienna and a third round Paris, on its way to London. The Paris bourse is still closed to German quotations and the stream of gold which secured the faithfulness of "the ally" when the boulevards went delirious over the visit of the Russian sailors threatens to run dry.

A politician who certainly knows grimly tells the world that it matters not what country secures the contract of the Baghdad railway or the concession of the mines in the Rif, it is the cosmopolitan financier who is going to pocket the profit. And the Socialists of the Reichstag and the syndicalists of the Chamber announce, We know that!

The banking house of the world is still on the Thames, but the rentier of the French provinces has an influence almost indefinable, whilst eastward the Salonika Jew mixes haute finance and haute politique in a manner both discriminate and indiscriminate. No wonder Norman Angell points out that a successful war would prove only in a degree less dangerous than an unsuccessful one.

GARDEN EXHIBIT EXTENDED

The time of the Italian garden at Horticultural hall has been extended to tomorrow night. The show has been a factor in the city's educational system, as more than 10,000 school children have already visited it.

RAISIN BREAD

Is delicious made of Franklin Entire Wheat Flour. Send for prize recipe. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send man with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

TRAVEL TALKS

Hotel and Travel Information

Hundreds of Monitor readers were aided in their quest for reliable information on resorts and hotels during 1911—

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Hotel and Travel Department:
I want to assure you that we fully appreciate the work your Department is doing in assisting travelers in such an effective manner.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—The Littlest Rebel.
P. KEITH.—The Garden of Allah.
CASTLE SQUARE.—Prince and Pauper.
COLONIAL.—The Siren.
POLY.—The Boy.
PARK.—The Country Boy.
PLYMOUTH.—Preserving Mr. Pannure.
SHUBERT.—James T. Powers.
TILMONT.—Marguerita Sylva.

BOSTON CONCERTS

TUESDAY.—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., piano recital by Harold Bauer.
FRIDAY.—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., twenty-first public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony orchestra.
SATURDAY.—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twenty-first concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra.
SUNDAY.—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., "St. Paul," song by Handel and Haydn society.

NEW YORK

ELIASCO.—David Warfield.
CASINO.—Baron Trenck.
CENTURY.—The Garden of Allah.
COLLIER.—Banty Pulls the Strings.
CITICORP.—Louis Mann.
PLAYERS.—The Boy.
ELIOTT.—Bird of Paradise.
EMPIRE.—Oliver Twist.
FULTON.—The Tribuna.
GAIETY.—Officer 666.
HARRIS.—The Talker.
KNICKERBOCKER.—Kismet.
LIBERTY.—The Rainbow.
LITTLE.—The Pigeon.
REPUBLIC.—The Woman.
THIRTY-NINTH.—Butterfly on Wheel.
WALLACK'S.—Dianna.

CHICAGO

AMERICAN.—The Chocolate Soldier.
BLACKSTONE.—Elo-Pergusou.
CORT.—Ready Money.
GRAND.—Officer 666.
HILTON.—Mrs. Nazimova.
HURON.—The Drama Players.
MAJORS.—The Gambler.
OPERA HOUSE.—Lonesome Pine.
POWERS.—The Only Son.

Leading Events in Athletic World

PENNSYLVANIA NINE SHOWING PROGRESS WITH EACH CONTEST

Captain Roy A. Thomas and Captain Ray H. Smith Are Much Pleased Over Prospects for Current Season

STRONG AT BATTING

PHILADELPHIA.—With three victories and no defeats so far this season the University of Pennsylvania baseball team anticipates a successful season. Coach Thomas is indulging the team only in light practice, as he desires to develop it slowly, so that it will be in the best possible condition for the big games later in the season.

Captain Smith has a splendid assortment of pitchers. Hecklinger, Barr, Tidd, Lyons, Sayre, Thompson and Stringer are all good men. The first three are probably the best, and of these Hecklinger is the choice. He has speed, curves and excellent control. Barr has still greater speed and wide curves, but as yet lacks sufficient control. Tidd is also showing good form, but cannot make his balls "break" properly at the present time.

Behind the bat Schwert seems to be best, but there are other candidates in close competition for the position. Minds have been placed at shortstop in place of Donovan, who played in that position in the first game.

Thayer, last year's varsity man, is showing up well at first base, while Carroll covers second and Patrie third. Both of these men were members of the strong 1911 freshman team.

Captain Smith is playing left field, with Armstrong right and Halley in the center. Altogether this forms a strong combination, but there are many candidates working hard for positions, and the present holders will have to show ability to remain.

One feature of the team's playing is its ability to hit consistently. In the many game every Red and Blue player made at least one hit, which is rather remarkable for the first game of the season, and shows well balanced strength in that important department. Armstrong has shown particular hitting ability besides fielding his position faultlessly.

Captain Thomas is very well pleased with the showing made so far by his men. For early season work he considers it exceptional, and looks for better as the season progresses.

SOMERS MELROSE NINE COACH
MELROSE, Mass.—M. G. Somers, the former Ohio state football, baseball and track star, who coached the Allen school's football eleven last fall, has been chosen to coach the Melrose high nine for the present season. Coach Somers is at present a student at the University of Pennsylvania. Besides Captain Lynde Gately, Winthrop Wolley and Brady, among the candidates who have reported are Ross, Harrington, Davenport, Wentzell, Milton, Phillips, Lane, O'Donnell, Page, Holt, Woodland, Milne, Duke, Martin and Evers.

CATCHER SWEENEY MAY JOIN N. Y. INDIANAPOLIS—Catcher Edward Sweeney will join the New York American league team today. The big catcher has not agreed upon terms, but is coming for a conference with Manager Wolverton. Sweeney has been looking out since contracts were sent out this winter and made a demand for salary which the New York club considered far beyond reason. The team arrived here at noon Monday. Manager Wolverton expects to pitch Vaughn against the local team today.

HARVARD FOOTBALL BEGINS
Harvard's opening football practice took place Monday on Soldiers field, with 38 candidates out. Three of the number only were veterans—Captain D. Haughton, the head coach, put the men through an hour's work in passing and falling on the ball, with the assistance of Captain Fisher, of last year's team. At the same time the track men came out for their first work on the field, 110 men reporting.

REINSTATE W. G. DELL
CINCINNATI.—The national baseball commission has restored to good standing W. G. Dell of the St. Louis National League Club, who failed to report for the season of 1911, as he was dissatisfied with the salary offered him. The commission issued a warning that hereafter players who are offered a reasonable salary by a major league club for their first season will be fined if they refuse to report for duty.

HARVARD WRESTLING MEET
Bouts for the Harvard University wrestling championships will be held in the Hemenway gymnasium this evening. Each class will be awarded the winners in the preliminaries held Monday and there will be in all seven bouts.

MALCOLM PITCHES NO-HIT GAME
LEXINGTON, Va.—University of Vermont defeated Washington and Lee at baseball Monday 7 to 1. Malcolm of Vermont pitched a no-hit game.

Red and Blue Leader Who Has Hard-Hitting Squad Out for Baseball Nine



CAPT. RAY H. SMITH '12
Pennsylvania varsity nine

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Four of the six managers in the South Atlantic League this year are from the Macon team.

In Young and McGuire the Boston Nationals have the oldest and youngest pitchers in the National League.

The Harvard freshmen certainly have a fine pitcher in Frye, who captained and pitched for the Phillips Exeter Academy nine last year.

Barney Reilly, the former Andover Academy captain, who was once a member of the Chicago Americans, is now trying for a position on the Brooklyn team.

Knight is the great American league traveler, having been a member of the Boston, Philadelphia and New York teams before joining Washington this spring.

James Magee, a brother of Sherwood Magee, the heavy-hitter of the Philadelphia Nationals, is trying for an outfield position with the St. Louis Americans.

If Manager Clarke of Pittsburgh and Davis of Cleveland stand by their decision not to play this summer, it will take from the game two of the best players and sportsmen that the sport has ever known.

President McAleer of the Boston Americans thinks his team has a most promising infielder in young Krug. He is a natural batter and while his fielding is rather crude a little teaching will soon correct it.

It is simply impossible to figure the year with such batting as they are showing in practice games. Twenty-one hits Monday looks good enough to win most any game.

The infield that will start the season for the Boston Americans has been definitely settled upon. It will be Stahl, Hooper, Speaker and Lewis sure to start in the outfield, it leaves no sure to start catcher as uncertain for the opening game. There is little doubt but that these will be Wood and Carrigan.

TWO DAYS MORE AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Players of the Boston American league baseball club planned as it has been today as was given the men two days more practice in this place. This necessitates the cancellation of the games scheduled with the Nashville (Tenn.) nine.

It is now planned to leave this place the scheduled games for Cincinnati for Henry O'Day's team of the National League. President and Mrs. McAleer are in charge of Treasurer McRoy, who Fenway park with Harvard one week from today.

A. A. U. TO ACCEPT RECORD
NEW YORK.—Seldom has a record so much comment as that of George F. Horine, the young Californian, who made a new world's mark in the running high jump at Stanford University field last Friday, when he did 6 ft. 6 in. That official announcement made Monday by the Amateur Athletic Union.

HARRIS DEFEATS JONES
PHILADELPHIA.—In the national three-cushion billiard tourney here Monday night Harris of Chicago defeated Jones of Philadelphia, 50 to 48, in 96 innings.

T. L. McNAMARA CAPTURES OPEN GOLF TOURNEY

Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater Finishes Close Second in United North and South Event

PINEHURST, N. C.—T. L. McNamara the Boston professional, led the field in Monday's open event of the twelfth annual United North and South amateur golf championship with a total of 144 for the 36 holes, five strokes in the lead of Herbert Lagerblade, who totalled 149. In third position was Stewart Maiden with 150. D. J. Rogers was fourth in 151. McNamara's morning round of 75 was fourth, but his afternoon card of 69 gave him a liberal margin.

The card is within one stroke of the record for the difficult No. 2 course, held jointly among the professionals and the W. J. Travis among the amateurs. The score is remarkable in the fact that he came home in 33, or 7 under bogey and that two 24 were recorded, on the sixth hole of 145 yards, and the seventeenth of 165 yards. The card:

Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, not only led the amateurs with 148, but finished in second position. Oswald Kirby was next in the amateur ranks with 152. Travis 150. The entry was a large one, but in the majority of cases the amateurs found the pace too fast and did not turn in cards.

T. L. McNamara's card:
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater, 75-73-148
Herbert Lagerblade, 78-71-149
Stewart Maiden, 79-71-150
D. J. Rogers, 80-71-151
Oswald Kirby, Englewood, 78-71-149
H. J. Topping, Greensboro, 78-71-149
W. J. Travis, Garden City, 79-71-150
John D. Peacock, 79-71-150
W. S. Hillon, Fitchburg, 81-67-148
J. D. Foot, Greensboro, 81-67-148
W. S. Hillon, Fitchburg, 81-67-148
Alexander Ross, 81-67-148
G. H. Adams, Atlanta, 81-67-148
S. D. Standish, Jr., Lake, 82-67-149
John S. Sweeney, Detroit, 82-67-149
J. H. Hurd, Baltimore, 82-67-149
E. A. Johnston, Baltimore, 82-67-149

MORE TRYOUTS FOR OLYMPICS

NEW YORK—At the last meeting of the executive committee of the American Olympic committee Gustavus T. Kirby, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, made his report in relation to athletic conditions in the West, and he explained fully just what the West proposes to do in relation to the Olympic games. He reported that in and about Los Angeles the tug of war was very popular and that they had a team there that they felt confident could defeat any team in the world. The committee decided that a tryout should be held and if they showed marked ability and the committee would enter them.

The committee also decided to hold in Olympic tryouts in wrestling in May, Greco-Roman style. An expert catch-can wrestler will pass upon these contests and the Olympic committee will consider entering them. It was also proposed that in view of the fact that the western clubs hold swimming tryouts and forward the results to the team selection committee and at the proper time they would receive serious consideration.

BOWDOIN TENNIS DATES ARE NAMED

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The schedule for the Bowdoin College tennis team has just been announced by Manager G. C. Cummings 13, of Portland, as follows:

May 20, 21, 22, New England intercollegiate tournament at the Longwood courts, Boston; 23, 24, 25, Maine intercollegiate tennis tournament at Orono, under the auspices of the University of Maine; 30, Portland Country Club at Portland.

Another tournament to be played at Brunswick is now under consideration. The Bowdoin team usually meets the colleges at Brunswick during the season and such a tournament seems probable for this year.

AGAIN BEAT THE CHAMPIONS
PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Nationals took another game from the world's champion Athletics Monday, 6 to 2. Brown, a recruit, pitched the entire game for the Americans, and was unsteady at critical times. The Athletics were unable to hit the pitchers of the Nationals with any success. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R E
Americans 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 0
Nationals 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 6 7 0
Doubt: Brown and Lupp. Empire Club.

CHINESE NINE DOES WELL
SAN FRANCISCO.—The first Chinese baseball team to play in this country showed surprising mastery of the game Monday and was defeated by the University of California after a close contest. The visitors are from the College of Hawaii, but are of Chinese parentage; source, speed and strategy. The team battled like experts. California, 4 runs, 9 hits, 3 errors; Hawaii, 3 runs, 8 hits, 6 errors.

MOTOR BOAT RACING AT ST. AUGUSTINE TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Three Days of Speeding Will Be Taken Part in by Fourteen of the Fastest Boats—Handicaps and Entries

VALUABLE PRIZES

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Motor boat enthusiasts are assembling here for the annual southern championship races held under the auspices of the St. Augustine Power Boat Club tomorrow, Thursday and Friday over the course on the Matanzas bay opposite St. Augustine. The meet has been sanctioned by the American Power Boat Association and generally the rules of that association will govern.

The course over which the boats will race will be either one of 3 1/3 miles or five miles in length. They are triangular in shape and have no sharp turns. One advantage of these courses is that the racers are never out of sight of the judges. There will be class racing as well as handicaps based on performances. To handicap the boats fairly they are sent over the course twice before the races. The handicaps are figured on the times taken then and should a boat do better in the first or second events the handicaps will be altered. A boat is allowed 1 per cent excess of speed time without penalty, but should the time be over 2 per cent excess will be added to the actual running time. Should the time be exceeded by more than 2 per cent and not over 3 per cent the time is doubled and added; if more than 3 per cent and not over 4 per cent it will be tripled and added, and should the time exceed 5 per cent the boat will be found to work well in the past and to give entire satisfaction.

The first day's racing on Wednesday includes 10 mile sprint for boats in 20 foot class, 10 mile sprint for boats in 32 foot class, 10 mile sprint for boats in 40 foot class, 10 mile handicap for boats in 20 to 25 miles class, 10 mile handicap for boats of 25 mile speed or better, 10 mile handicap for 25 mile speed or better for all.

On Thursday the first race will be for a special cup. It will be a handicap for boats of less than 20 miles speed. Another will be a handicap under American Power Boat Association rules for another 25 miles speed and better and a 25 mile handicap free for all.

The southern championship will be decided on Thursday. This will be decided by running two grand handicaps of 50 miles each. Should different boats win, those boats will race off the tie in a 20 mile handicap race the following morning. To compete for the championship a boat must have competed in at least 70 per cent of the races for which it is eligible.

Fourteen boats are entered. These are as follows:

1. Vita, New York; Mrs. Paula H. Black, owner; 19 ft. 10 in.; engine, Dalmier 25-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; St. Augustine Power Boat Club.
2. Vita Jr., New York; Commodore J. Stuart Blanton, owner; 17 ft. 6 in.; engine, Hummer, 40-h.p.; Motor Boat Club of America.
3. John S. St. Louis; Charles S. Smiley, owner; length, 31 ft.; engine, Sterling, 45-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; St. Augustine Power Boat Club.
4. Jane S. St. Louis; Charles S. Smiley, owner; length, 31 ft.; engine, Sterling, 45-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; St. Augustine Power Boat Club.
5. Victor, Eau Claire; G. F. Paddison, owner; length, 31 ft.; engine, Leon Victor, 45-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; Eau Claire Yacht Club.
6. Phelps and Samuel H. Williamson owners; length, 19 ft. 11 in.; engine, Haskell & Spillman, 40-h.p.; Westport, Conn.; Charles W. Skippers, Jacksonville.
7. Spaulding owner; length, 38 ft.; engine, 45-h.p.; Jacksonville Power Boat Club.
8. Baby Dixie, Kennebunk, Me.; Frank R. Stevens, owner; length, 19 ft. 11 in.; engine, Sterling, 45-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; Minnow, New York city.
9. Dodger owner; length, 26 ft.; engine, W. Earl Simpson, 30-h.p.; total 180-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; Jacksonville Power Boat Club.
10. Golden Rod, Losburg; P. R. Alsop, owner; length, 28 ft.; engine, Fox 45-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; Eustis Yacht Club.
11. Caroline H., Ocean City, N. J.; Edward and D. T. McEwen, owners; length, 18 ft.; engine, Pierce Ridd 3-cylinder, 25-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; Ocean City Yacht Club.
12. Senolene, Oak Hill; W. H. Snyder, owner; length, 30 ft.; engine, Buffalo, 6-cylinder, 40-h.p.; speed, 25 miles.
13. B. Stevens, owner; length, 19 ft.; engine, 40-h.p.; speed, 25 miles; Albert E. Motor Boat Club of America.
14. Diana, Jacksonville; D. H. McMillan, owner; length, 32 ft.; engine, Sterling, 100-h.p.; speed, 28 miles; Jacksonville Power Boat Club.

EIGHT GAMES FOR UNION ELEVEN

SCIENTADY, N. Y.—The Union College football schedule has been announced as follows:

At Schenectady, Amherst A. C. Sept. 28, Hobart Oct. 5, Worcester Oct. 16, Oct. 22, at Rochester, Oct. 19, Hamilton Nov. 16, Oct. 22, at Ithaca, Nov. 23, Stevens at Middletown, N. J., Nov. 9.

TO HOLD MARATHON AT BERLIN

BERLIN—The international marathon, originally proposed for Monaco, France, will be held here May 26. John Hayes, winner of the last Olympic games marathon and Pietro Dorando, his closest competitor, are entries.

TWO VETERANS BACK IN SEATS IN HARVARD CREW

Balch and Metcalf Again Take Their Places in the First Varsity, Mills Going to Second

With Balch and Metcalf back for active rowing in the varsity eight, Coach Wray expects to make considerable progress during the next month in developing the Harvard crew for the coming races with Cornell and Yale. These Monday afternoon and were immediately placed in the first shell, Metcalf displacing Mills at No. 5 and Balch taking Wiggins' place at bow.

Mills went in at No. 5 in the second eight, displacing Nelson, and L. Curtis Rogers, the latter being moved back to No. 3, displacing Walker.

Rogers, the old varsity end and base ball player, has definitely decided to give up his baseball ambitions this spring and stick to the crew. His versatility as an athlete is shown by the fact that he never pulled in a shell until he reported for the crew a little more than a month ago. He has proved a very apt pupil of Coach Wray and his unusually strong build should place him in a position to make a strong bid for a seat in one of the varsity boats, probably the four-oar.

Practice for the varsity eight consisted of a two-mile paddle upstream and back Monday. Wray followed the eight in a launch and coached. Eager, the new stroke, seems to be fitting in well, but it is probable that Wray will give Chandler another chance before making a final choice. Charles Abeles, the varsity coxswain, was back in the pilot's seat, his twin brother Alfred going to the second seat.

Spring rowing for the class crews began Monday with 36 men on hand for the first practice. This is an unusually small number, but more candidates are expected, so that several more eights can be formed. Two sophomore eights, of seniors and juniors, were formed, the class crews will continue daily practice until the annual interclass races in May.

KLING'S PLAYERS MEET RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Va.—Both squads, the regulars and recruits of the Boston National league team, are due here today for a game scheduled for this afternoon noon. Manager John Kling's regulars defeated the Petersburg nine of the Virginia league with ease 14 to 4, while the youngsters did practically as well against the Norfolk club of the same league, winning 13 to 4. The scores of the two games:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 3 3 1 0 10-14 21
Petersburg 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 10-4 30
Batteries: Tyler, Brown and Kling, Richmond; Hughes, Brunsman and Wolf, Petersburg.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 7-13 14
Norfolk 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1-4 7 3
Batteries: Hess, Weaver and Gandy; Joyce, Wright and Cowan, Labrun.

ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—By their defeat at Edinburgh, England, contrary to expectation, lost the Calcutta cup and are bracketed first with Ireland in the International rugby football championship. By two fine victories over Wales and Ireland the English team had become warm favorites, but the superior forward work of the Scotsmen brought about the downfall of what was generally regarded as a particularly good side. England has now 13 victories to her credit in her match with Scotland, while the latter matches have been drawn. The result of the international championship is as follows:

Games Won Lost Points For Against
England 3 2 1 4 26
Ireland 3 2 1 4 26
Scotland 3 1 2 2 21
Wales 3 1 2 2 21

HERRESHOFF SAILS THURSDAY

NEW YORK—Frederick Herreshoff, the Garden City golfer, will sail Thursday on the Adriatic in an effort to win the amateur championship tournament of Great Britain.

As the national tournament on the 8, at Westward Ho, it will be seen weeks to familiarize himself with conditions and gradually round into form. He did not start to play much this spring until about a week ago, but he intends to play all the time while in Great Britain.

HARVARD TRACK MEN OUT

More than a hundred Harvard track and field candidates, a record number, reported to Coaches Donovan and Quinn at Soldiers field Monday for the initial ber of candidates who appeared and the looks of the new material were most gratifying to the coaches, who have a severe schedule ahead of them during the next month. The freshman team, and Coach Chadwick expects to be able to gather together a formidable team with which to compete against Exeter, Andover and Yale 1915, in dual meets.

YALE VOTES TO CHANGE CONTROL OF ATHLETICS

NEW HAVEN—Yale University undergraduates adopted the new constitution which abolishes the present athletic committee, consisting of Walter Camp, Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey of the law school faculty, Henry B. Sargent of the corporation and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., secretary of the university, at a meeting Monday night.

The new constitution was drafted by a committee of graduates and undergraduates after a series of conferences. It places athletic control in the hands of the undergraduate captains and managers and of four graduates selected by these undergraduates. The four graduates thus selected are to choose a fifth graduate.

The new constitution also places the positions of manager of the four big teams on a competitive basis and opens Sheffield professional school. Formerly all the managers of the teams were members of the academic department.

It was necessary to get a two-thirds vote in order to adopt the constitution. The vote stood 686 to 178 in favor of the change.

TECH FIRST AND SECOND CREWS ARE SELECTED

Technology's oarsmen held their regular practice on the Charles Monday afternoon, and temporary selections for the first and second eights to represent the institute were made. These are subject to any changes which the coach may think best.

The temporary choice for the first crew includes Short, Upham, Hawkins, Shortell, Perin, Beale, Sweet and Gere. These men will report as the first squad tomorrow afternoon.

Manager Gere has great confidence in this crew, and although their work has been a little ragged, they are improving rapidly, and now that they can work in the eight-oar shell every day, they should be in excellent shape.

The choice for the second crew, as it now stands, includes the following men, but this list is subject to change at any time: Duffield, Woerlich, Marion, Pimp, Sabin, Murphy, Todd and Hale. All regularly are assigned to the four-oar shell every day. Practice will be held every day.

SO. AFRICAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A cable has been received from Capetown announcing that the Rugby Union's invitation to the South African Rugby board for a tour in Great Britain next season has been accepted. A further invitation will consequently not be sent for the following season, since the South Africans have intimated their willingness to withdraw their proposal to bring a team in the 1913-14 season, and instead to make arrangements for their team to tour this country next winter.

CARPENTERS SEEK RAISE

MILFORD, Mass.—At a conference Monday evening at the Hotel William between journeymen carpenters and the Builders Association members a request by the former for a decrease of working hours from 48 to 44 each week, without loss of the \$21 wage now paid weekly and for half holidays on Saturday was discussed. There are indications that the request will be granted.

HARVARD SENIORS WIN

Harvard seniors won the interclass lacrosse series by defeating the sophomores on Soldiers field Monday afternoon by the score of 9 to 1. The game was very one sided as the score indicated. Abbe played by far the best game for the sophomores, getting their only goal, while Nichols and Hale excelled for the seniors. The seniors who played will receive their lacrosse numerals.

DE ORO, RALPH AND MATURO WIN

PHILADELPHIA—Three games were played Monday in the pocket billiards championship tournament in progress here. In the afternoon game De Oro defeated De Langh, 150 to 37, and Ralph won from King, 150 to 142. In last night's match Maturo defeated Sherman, 150 to 132. Maturo's best continuous run was 19 and Sherman's 13.

PRESIDENT WARD HERE

President John M. Ward of the Boston National League Baseball Club arrived here today to arrange some of the details connected with the opening of the South End grounds. Mr. Ward will leave tomorrow night for Washington to watch his men play the American League team of that city.

COACH CARNEY REACHES EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—John J. Carney of Hudson has assumed his duties as baseball coach at Phillips-Exeter Academy. A squad of 35 players are out, and are being given a variety of light work. It included for veterans, Donovan, Fox, Neal, Perkins and Pratt.

MANY SCHOOLBOYS REPORT

Many schoolboy oarsmen reported at the Boston Athletic Association and Union Club boathouses Monday for their first practice of the year, and from now candidates will be given daily work under Coaches Manning, Greer and Haines.

CORNELL BASEBALL SQUAD IS PREPARING FOR ITS TRIP SOUTH

ITHACA, N. Y.—With one of the best baseball squads that has appeared at Cornell University for some time Coach Daniel Coogan plans to give the candidates their final practice here this afternoon before the annual southern trip which starts tomorrow. This year's men with some valuable practice as a very good schedule has been arranged.

The first game will take place at Washington Friday, when the strong Red and White will meet the Washington Americans. The last game of the trip will be against Georgetown, April 10 to open the local series April 13.

TWO GOOD PITCHERS

The nine positions on the team are well filled and there is also a string of substitutes who are likely to see service before the season ends. Few of the men are veterans, but many come from last year's freshman team with creditable records.

Nesbit is reported to be in better form than ever and Hightower will undoubtedly share the honors in the box. Both of these men were the regular pitchers last year, and Coogan's statement that they are "better than ever" Abbot has the preference accorded to seniority, and will undoubtedly hold the place until some of his runners-up crowd him, but he has formidable rivals in Shirrick, Knowles and Smith, the latter a member of the football team.

The infield positions are well supplied. Captain Clute, on first, has a good substitute waiting to relieve him in Watson. Bills, second and Keller, shortstop, have been reporting shells after 5 o'clock. Practice will be held every day.

In the outfield O'Connor is the star, playing right field, in which position he performed so creditably last year. Butler of Brooklyn will make center and the left field carries three promising candidates—Rahr, H. C. Halsted of Brooklyn and Kobush.

The members of the team which will take the southern trip are as follows: Pitchers, Nesbit, Hightower, Burkhardt and Edlund; catchers, Abbot and Shirrick; first base, Captain Clute and Watson; shortstop, Isett, Iglerhart and Weidner; second base, Bills; third base, Keller; right field, O'Connor; center field, Butler; left field, Rahr, H. C. Halsted and Kobush.

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Q The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's Monitor

CAMBRIDGE SPELLS OPPORTUNITY WITH MANY FINE FACTORY SITES

Cambridge, which is geographically all but a part of Boston, the New England metropolis, and yet a distinctive and rapidly growing city with its own peculiar advantages offers to the manufacturer, whether he be large or small, seeking a better location or the initial site for his plant, opportunities which are enhanced by educational and civic activities.

That Cambridge is proving its several claims of advantage may be concluded in one respect by the extensive additions made by many firms within the past year. New freight sheds have been erected and it is expected that the increased tonnage will compel, before long, the erection of further accommodations.

Many manufacturers located in Cambridge recognize the advantages which they hold over their friends in the metropolis, such as cheaper rents, greater space inside and out, nearly half as expensive rates on electric power, and short hauls.

In fact, the existing side track facilities and the extensions of spur tracks provided for by the city in its systematic street plan are ample inducements to many concerns to locate in the sections receiving that service. One spur to be laid out in a new street will give access to 1,000,000 square feet of the finest factory sites, along the broad river front of the Charles river basin.

Cambridge is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of the continent. It is connected with the various points of this section by a network of rapid transit lines making it most desirable as a business center and a residential city.

City's Water Supply

William L. Mowll, chairman of the housing committee of the Associated

Confectionery Factory Just Completed for George Close Company in Cambridge



Charities of Cambridge, speaks of a special feature of the civic welfare.

"The city is equipped," says Mr. Mowll, "with a complete system of water supply and sewers, two fundamental essentials to the establishment of sound housing conditions. Compared with other great cities of the country where thorough investigations have been made, Cambridge has none of those unsanitary conditions which are due to the lack of these essentials."

"Cambridge, in advance of all the other cities of the state, some time ago adopted a law which, except in minor detail, was like that of Boston. The law places the standard of building in Cambridge in the front rank of that of the cities of the state."

"The effect of this stand upon the welfare of the city, upon the soundness of its growth, is great. The manufacturer who depends upon the low grade of employees for the production of his goods is automatically barred out. The parasite

industry crowds people into poorer and poorer living accommodations. Where the jerry builder cannot erect balloon framed tenements which go to pieces in a few years, where he cannot avoid the provision of a decent amount of light and air around a building, where he cannot avoid the provision of sanitary conveniences which make respectable living possible, the manufacturer who pays the minimum salaries cannot enter because his employees cannot live.

"The Manufacturers' Association in cooperation with the industrial commission, the Board of Trade and public spirited citizens in general are taking the situation in hand before matters have approached a crisis. By means of these agencies Cambridge will be kept in the lead of industrial communities in the matter of housing."

"No city is better equipped in leadership in this direction. The association is fortunate in having for its secretary James Ford of the department of social ethics of Harvard University, who has made a profound study of the living condition in congested communities in this country and in Europe. Other experts of this university and of the others close at hand put their services freely at the disposal of the association."

"The spirit of the community is shown by the fact that at a meeting to organize a manufacturers' association one of the first matters which was proposed as being most to the advantage of the manufacturers themselves was the securing of just as good living conditions for their employees as could be had. It speaks well for any community that its manufacturers realize that the output of any man in the shop depends on the sort of place that he has to spend his time in when he is not in the shop. When the manufacturers feel that the minimum requirements of a law for so many cubic feet of space, for such and such toilet requirements, and safety from fire are not all that a community should provide, but that, more than all this, the living conditions of the workman should be such as to give him a real relaxation from the labor of his day's work in surroundings that are an inspiration and an ambition, the community has a bright future before it."

Commission Report

Another advance in Cambridge in the past year is the city planning. The city government created a highway commission to study the paving problem. The city engineer, the present and former superintendent of streets and a consulting engineer appointed at the advice of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, served on this commission. The commission studied for a year and their recommendations are embodied in a report recently made to the city government.

This report goes into the method of financing the contemplated expenditures; it treats of the relative merits of permanent pavements of all kinds, and the particular streets which the commission believed should be done in first class condition. It was then provided that about \$100,000 a year should be expended in the next 10 years, and the commission indicated what streets should be paved each year with the estimated cost of each. The relaying of existing pavements was considered in the same way for a decade in the future. Under the subway act the Elevated railroad is to put the streets in equally good condition after they have been torn up.

The city will probably arrange for a lump sum payment to cover the cost of relaying the streets which need it, and then do the work itself, laying the pavements recommended by the highway commission and paying for the difference.

When the main thoroughfares have been reconstructed the streets of Cambridge will be second to none within the metropolitan district. So far as is known this is the only comprehensive plan for the improvement of a city's streets that has actually been put in operation on such a large scale.

Fine River Frontage

The city has a frontage on the Charles river of nearly six miles. It is close to the harbor and connected by water and rail with the great transatlantic steamship-railroad terminals. It is, of course, in contact with the coastwise lines, an important commercial feature in connection with the simultaneous opening of the Cape Cod canal and the Panama canal in 1913.

Cambridge will be ready to reap the advantages of rail connections with the Grand Trunk system with its trade resources from Canada.

Bookbinding Done

One of the foremost and characteristic industries of the "University City" is the Boston Bookbinding Company on Arrow street, a few blocks from Harvard University. Orders are received from all over the United States at this factory, which is equipped with the latest styles of machines for the exclusive product of bookbinding.

Norman H. White of Brookline is treasurer of the corporation and to handle the increasing business has moved his Boston office to new and more spacious quarters at 15 Beacon street. Mr. White purchased the bindery, which was then on Beach street, Boston, in 1895 and moved it to the corner of Pearl and Purchase streets.

The entire plant was destroyed by fire in 1899 and the present site was purchased for development. Numerous changes have been made since the original purchase, including a brick addition two years ago. About 300 hands are employed. Originally considerable work was done

for libraries throughout the country by a jobbing department, but the plant received so many orders that it had to be given over exclusively to binding.

Among the most artistic bindings which have been produced at the plant may be mentioned that done for Mr. Sproul of New York on the Dickens books which he got some time ago. This work was printed on parchment by the University Press, hand illuminated by some of the best artists of America and Italy, and the most exquisite patterns brought out in the binding—which books, when completed, sold for \$1000 a copy, the set being made up of 130 volumes.

E. A. Gilmore, treasurer of the Whittier-Gilmore Company, distributors of Chalmers motor cars, Federal one ton trucks and Dayton three and five ton trucks, says of the city in which their large plant is located:

"We were attracted to Cambridge for the location of our service department in conjunction with the sale of Chalmers automobiles, because we were able to get in this locality, a building of sufficient size to handle our business, at a price which we were unable to get elsewhere."

"Our service department has been located at Cambridge for three years, and we have found the location not only to be satisfactory to ourselves, but as a central point for our customers, which is now even more improved since the opening of the Cambridge subway."

Celebrations of Good Friday, the Friday preceding Easter, are ever attended by the presence of hot cross buns. Preparations are being made by the bakers throughout the city to have supplies ready for their patrons within a day or two. At the Gridley establishments in Greater Boston orders are already being booked for hot cross buns, of which this firm is making a specialty and these delicacies will be on sale at the different shops belonging to that concern on Thursday and Friday. Gridley's stores are located at corner of Massachusetts avenue and Essex street, Cambridge, 47 and 49 Summer street, 241 and 243 Washington street, 14 Court square and 7 Williams court, Boston.

EACH ACRE RETURNS \$1000 NET PROFIT ON A PARTNERSHIP FARM

CLEVELAND—By sharing his profits with his employees and thus encouraging them to put forth their best efforts, Martin L. Ruetenik, farmer, of Schaaf road, South Brooklyn, near Cleveland, makes on an average \$12,000 clear profit each year from the 12 acres he has under cultivation.

The larger the profits the more the employees get. There are 18 men employed on the farm, and for 10 years they have been sharing with Mr. Ruetenik in the profits. Each workman invests money in the farm, and they receive the same percentage of profit, according to their investment, as the owner.

How much money an acre can Ohio farm land be reasonably expected to return?

This is a problem with which thousands of farmers in this state are struggling. Some answer by showing a net revenue of about \$20 an acre. Others can make profits of several hundred dollars. It remains for Mr. Ruetenik to add them all. Year after year his farm has produced a net revenue of \$1000 an acre, which is considerably in excess of what the land could probably be sold for. Its owner himself figures that it is probably worth \$600 to the acre.

Mr. Ruetenik owns 18 acres, about 12 acres of which he has under actual cultivation. Of this amount a little less than three acres is under grass in the form of hothouses. When the balmy days come thousands of plants are transplanted to the other nine acres, where they grow and flourish under careful treatment during the entire summer. Other crops are immediately started under the glass again, every square foot of land being used continuously.

Mr. Ruetenik started at his project in 1883 as a boy just out of school. His father bought the land and the boy started to learn the business. For the first two or three years from \$300 to \$500 a year was lost on the venture. Then it began to pay, and a year or so later young Ruetenik bought out his father's interest and has since run it alone. After buying the farm the young man built the greenhouse. It, too, failed to show a revenue for several years, but the gardener kept on and soon learned how to manage things.

In the early '90s the place began to turn in money and extensive additions in the way of greenhouses were made. Profits as high as \$30,000 a year have been shown from the 12 acres, but Mr. Ruetenik says that \$12,000 a year is a fair average for recent years.

The one aim of Mr. Ruetenik is to supply produce when other farmers have not got it for sale. His corn crop he marketed when corn was bringing 25 cents a dozen ears.

"How much land should a man have who wants to take up farming or vegetable growing?" Mr. Ruetenik was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I am of the opinion that 10 or 12 acres is more than

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Everybody has heard of the now famous match between A. H. Toogood and Tindal Atkinson in which the former, blindfolded, endeavored most unsuccessfully to disprove the truth of the maxim "keep the eye on the ball."

Horace Hutchinson comments on it in the Daily Telegraph and seems impressed with the really excellent golf Toogood played under the circumstances. Some people out here do not know much of this fine professional and think from the measure of his defeat, 8 and 7, that the anti-eye-rule party may not have had a representative defender. On the contrary Toogood is well known in England as a fine, consistent golfer, always hard to beat. Hutchinson regards it as something of a joke that any one could take the supposition seriously that the ancient maxim is not one of the essentials of golf. He says:

Toogood, blindfold, against Tindal Atkinson, with his eyes open, was a freak match, which some 200 or 300 people took seriously enough to watch at Sunningdale. It is not likely that they will so take, or will so watch, another. It was something like the dancing dogs and Dr. Johnson's comment thereon: "the wonder was not that they did it so well, but that they did it at all. So, too, with Toogood. Of course, he was blindfolded only after he had laid his club to the ball, taken his good look at the hole, and was actually ready for the stroke. Some people had the pleasant fancy that he was to be blindfolded all the while, walking the course in imminent peril of falling into each bunker."

If this is what they went forth to see they must have been grievously disappointed, and perhaps disappointment was their lot in any case, for naturally it was no match. What was curious was that Toogood, who drove and putted really wonderfully under the conditions, failed most at gauging the strength in the approach strokes. That is rather interesting, for we might have thought that the mind would be able to retain the idea of the strength that it ought to propose to the muscles fully as long as the interval between placing the bandage over the eyes and the making of the stroke. It seems that it is not so. Perhaps the right mental impression would last longer with one man than with another, and this, too, might be made the subject of experiment, which would be interesting to others, if there are any, than golfers.

Almost the best part of the match was the steady seriousness with which Mr. Atkinson performed his share in what he must have felt to be rather a comedy. It was also wonderful, as has been said, that Toogood played as he did, but the conclusion of the match is certainly not such as to stultify the ancient wisdom of the maxim about keeping the eye on the ball. After all, as the sailor said when he was asked, "Why do you call that the 'timon-nigger'?" "Well, what else should you call it?" So, too, as to this keeping the eye on the ball, "Where else would you keep it?"

SEA EXPLORER HALTS IN ARCTIC

SEATTLE, Wash.—The 15-ton gasoline schooner Teddy Bear, which left Seattle in 1909 on a trading trip in the Arctic ocean, and in which Capt. Joseph Bernard attempted to make the first navigation of the northwest passage from the west, got as far as Coronation gulf, more than half the distance between Point Barrow, Alaska, and Hudson bay.

Captain Bernard then turned back and is wintering at Bailey island. He sent a letter by Eskimos to Hershel island, which was forwarded to Seattle.

TERMINAL CONTRACT AWARDED

DETROIT, Mich.—The general contract for construction of the Michigan Central's new 16-story depot, which is part of the terminal project has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company. The depot contract amounts to approximately \$2,000,000, and the building is one of a number of large structures which the Fuller company has under contract in New York, Chicago and elsewhere.

NEW SEWERAGE WORK TO BE CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

Sewerage work loan orders will be considered tonight by the finance committee of the city council.

An order for \$6000 for the Municipal Athletic Association was tabled at the meeting Monday afternoon, the councilors holding that if this amount of money were to be spent on games it should be spent by a city department and not outsiders.

The executive committee met during a recess of the council meeting and gave hearings to Fire Commissioner Cole upon orders for \$50,000 for auto fire apparatus and \$42,000 for a new fire alarm system, and to officials of the Municipal Athletic Association.

The council adopted orders providing \$16,000 additional for the Oak square, Brighton, fire station; \$12,200 additional for the Charlestown branch library and \$2000 for the entertainment of the delegates at the national conference on city planning in this city in May.

Although no action was taken by the council upon the mayor's orders for \$50,000 for new auto apparatus and \$42,000 for a new fire alarm system, Fire Commissioner Cole appeared before the councilmen and opposed the finance commission's recommendation to borrow \$100,000 or \$200,000 for auto apparatus, because he said he believed that the department could not handle that much apparatus at the present time without impairing the service.

TENNESSEE MAY SEND REPUBLICAN

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—For the first time since the period of reconstruction there is a prospect that Tennessee may have one Republican representative in the United States Senate. Pending the meeting of the Legislature next January Senator Robert L. Taylor's place will be filled by an appointee of Governor Hooper.

Should that Republican official name a man from his own party it is said that Newell Sanders of Chattanooga, chairman of the Republican state committee, would be the foremost candidate.

CITY ACCEPTS LIBRARY GIFT

RACINE, Wis.—By a vote of 6 to 5 the common council recently adopted a committee report which recommended the acceptance of the offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000 for the building of a branch of the public library, the branch to be located somewhere in the



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at any Baker-Jaynes store; Ginter's, Rhodes, Bros.; Gardner, the Druggists, 1525 Washington St., Boston; M. D. Slocum's, So. Boston; E. C. Jernegan's, W. L. Hosen's, Roxbury; and Green, the Druggists, at Worcester, Springfield and Holyoke, and other dealers.

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STATE G. A. R. OPENS ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT WITHIN HISTORIC HALL

(Continued from page one)

provide for one representative at large from each department and one representative for each 400 hundred members, instead of one in 500.

Commander Fiske recommended the adoption of the resolution presented to this encampment by the council of administration, that the ratio of membership in the encampment of the department of Massachusetts, shall be one representative for each 30 members, instead of one in 50, as at present, and an additional representative for a final fraction of more than one half that number.

Edward O. Skelton, department patriotic instructor, recommended that greater attention be devoted to flag day, June 14.

Election of officers will be the principal business of the afternoon session, to be followed by a dinner at the Quincy house tendered to Judge Trimble by the aides of his staff in the Massachusetts division.

The closing business session will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow, followed at 1:30 p. m. by an encampment dinner at the American House, to which Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and others have been invited.

George A. Hosley of Charlestown, senior vice-commander, is expected to receive the election to commander. Isaac A. Day, junior vice-commander, it is said, will probably be elected senior vice-commander, and for junior vice-commander Thomas J. Ames of Leominster, Charles Thompson of Stoneham and John H. Woods, former mayor of Somerville, are candidates. The five members of the council of administration will be elected from the floor.

The daughters of Veterans elect officers this afternoon. The installation of the officers will be held tomorrow.

A reception will be held in Chipman hall in the evening, followed by an entertainment. The army nurses will attend this reception, as will also the national senior vice-president, Nina A. Littlefield of Cambridge.

The Woman's Relief Corps which met in the Shawmut Congregational church will also be in session Wednesday, and their reception in the church to the commander-in-chief and department officers Wednesday evening will be a finale to the encampment.

Mrs. Nellie F. Libbey of Lynn, department president, presided. Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook of South Weymouth, present senior vice-president is a candidate for the presidency.

Mrs. Sarah L. Murphy of Billerica, president of the Ladies of the G. A. R., presided at the session of that organization. An attempt will be made, it is said, to keep Mrs. Murphy in one year more as president because of the success of her administration.

The department officers and members of affiliated bodies will be tendered a reception in the American house parlors this evening.

The Sons of Veterans opened their session at 2 o'clock today in Lorimer hall with James T. Wellington of Norwood, division commander of Massachusetts, presiding.

A joint reception with the Sons of Veterans auxiliary will be held in Lorimer hall this evening at 7 o'clock and a joint campfire will follow.

The opening session on Wednesday will be held in Lorimer Hall at 9 a. m. and the concluding session at 1 p. m. with election of officers.

A brisk contest is on for the election to division commander of the Sons of Veterans, the candidates being: Frank L. Kirchgassner of Cambridge and Frank H. White of Roxbury. To succeed Arthur C. Read of Brockton, senior vice-commander, E. W. Eaton of Newburyport is a candidate and H. B. Potter of Westfield is expected to succeed E. S. Emerson of Springfield as junior vice-commander.

The administration council of three members will have as its chairman, if precedent is followed, the retiring division commander, James T. Wellington. For the other two places E. C. Barker of Somerville, J. B. Farrell of Milton and B. H. Hunt of Dorchester are aspirants. Thirteen delegates to the national encampment at St. Louis in August will be elected.

Mrs. Lillie E. Carr, department president of the Massachusetts division of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, opened today's session in Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple. Mrs. Flora Staples Whitney, national president, is expected to attend.

One of the features of the Sons of Veterans encampment will be the presentation of a past division commander's jewel to Mr. Wellington.

WORKINGMEN'S BILL CONSIDERED

The House committee on ways and means today took up the workingmen's compensation act and the amendment attached to it, the purpose of which was to bring the insurance companies writing workingmen's compensation insurance, more directly under the insurance commissioner. A number of speakers addressed the committee.

The committee then took up the employment commission bill, Howard W. Brown, chairman of the commission which framed this bill, said that its purpose is the creation of a commission of five persons to take over the free employment offices now in control of the director of statistics and also to control the private employment offices operated for gain.

National President of the Woman's Relief Corps Guest at the Encampment



MRS. CORA M. DAVIS

SENATOR DIXON GOES THROUGH BOSTON ON ROOSEVELT MISSION

Senator Dixon of Montana, Mr. Roosevelt's campaign manager, passed through Boston this morning for Vermont, where he goes to assist in the contest for delegates, after which he will go to Maine before the state convention on April 10.

He said that Mr. Roosevelt would have a majority of the delegates to the Chicago convention from Vermont and Maine.

He arrived from New York at 7 o'clock and was met by Matthew Hale, manager of the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts. They had breakfast at the Parker House and Senator Dixon left Boston at 9 o'clock.

He will visit Rutland and Burlington and as many other cities in Vermont as time will permit, going then to Portland, Augusta and possibly Bangor, Me.

DELEGATES' NAMES WILL BE GROUPED

James H. Vahay and John A. Keliher today called upon Secretary of State Langtry to urge that the names of candidates for election as delegates and alternates to the national conventions should be placed upon the ballots alphabetically, rather than by groups. Secretary Langtry decided the names would have to be printed by groups rather than alphabetically, the election laws being rigid in this particular, he said.

BALLOTS MAILED FOR A REFERENDUM VOTE ON STRIKE OF MINERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Whether there will be an extended strike or peace in the coal mining industry in the United States is expected to be known on April 18.

BalLOTS for the referendum vote on the acceptance or rejection of the compromise agreement reached at Cleveland were mailed to the local unions today by Edwin Perry, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

The ballots are due to be returned to the miners' headquarters here by April 15. The tellers are expected to be able to foretell the result three days later.

Frank P. Hayes, vice-president of the union, expressed himself as believing that the compromise agreement would be accepted by the rank and file, and that the suspension of work would end within a month. Secretary Perry also declared all indications pointed to the acceptance of the agreement. Both said that the bituminous compromise agreement foretold a settlement of the anthracite controversy.

HEAD OF SCHOOLS LOSES AUTHORITY

Practically all of the executive authority formerly exercised by Frank A. Parlin, superintendent of Cambridge schools, has been taken from him by the school committee and put in the hands of a committee of teachers, curriculum and instruction. This action was taken last night at a meeting of the school committee.

NEW PILOT BOAT READY

Embodiment of all of the latest ideas in sailing vessels, the new pilot boat Henry P. Williams, which has just been completed for the Charleston pilots, will be ready for delivery in a few days. The boat was designed by Thomas McManus of Dorchester, and was built at the yards of Richard T. Green & Co. at Chelsea.

MAURICE P. WHITE IS TEMPORARILY TO BE BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD

Maurice P. White, assistant superintendent of Boston's public schools, was appointed acting superintendent, by a vote of 4 to 1 at the meeting of the school committee Monday night. The appointment is to take effect on April 30 when Superintendent Brooks retires. Dr. Thomas F. Leen voted for Walter S. Parker.

Mr. Parker, whose six-year term as assistant superintendent expires in September, was unanimously reelected, but with the proviso that four years hence he will retire.

The committee voted \$8000 to enable Prof. E. A. Courtis of Detroit, author of the Courtis test, to put his system into effect in the Boston schools.

He has standardized the speed and accuracy which each class should show in the fundamental operations of arithmetic, and by the test can show just where they are deficient and where improvement is required. He is now doing this work in New York, and will be paid \$2000 here.

NOVEL WAY TO GET CARS EAST

J. M. Linscott of the J. M. Linscott Company, New England agents for the Reo automobile, recently devised a novel way of getting his assignment of cars from the factory. Owing to a lack of empty cars in the West, it has been impossible to ship the Reo cars.

Mr. Linscott bought 3500 empty barrels last week and shipped them to the factory and as soon as they are taken from the cars, the latter will be used to bring the Reo consignments East. Mr. Linscott is much pleased over the novel plan, especially as he will soon be able to fill his many orders.

CONTRACT GIVEN FOR NAHANT ROAD

Provision was made today for reconstructing the old Nahant road from the Lynn bathhouse to Spring road in Nahant proper, a distance of about two miles, as a state road, by the letting of the contract to Michael McDonough of Swampscott for \$29,045, by the highway commission. The old Nahant road is the only connection between Lynn and Nahant across a long, narrow stretch of land. Three other bids were submitted, the highest being \$43,435.

SCHOOLS TO COST \$79,850 ARLINGTON, Mass.—Arlington has appropriated \$79,850 for the maintenance of the public schools during the ensuing year, \$750 of which is for the care of the Spy pond athletic field and \$1000 for school repairs. This is the largest appropriation ever granted the school committee, and is \$6850 more than the schools were given last year.

TREES FOR CANAL STREET ASKED A row of trees along the east side of Canal street between the North station and Haymarket square to cost \$1800 was recommended today by Robert S. Peabody, chairman of the park commission. He says they will hide the storage yards of the Elevated railway.

COL. GOETHALS RETURNS TO CANAL NEW YORK—Col. George W. Goethals, the army engineer who is building the Panama canal, sailed for Canal Monday on board the steamer Alliance.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The department heads of the operating department, Boston & Maine road, have received instructions to prepare the equipment of the Flying Fisherman known as the "dude" train, for service May 11 to Nov. 4 inclusive between Boston and Magnolia on the North Shore.

Robert Cronin, trainmaster of the Old Colony division New Haven road at Taunton, Mass., is a business visitor at South station today.

Hugh Steele, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is experimenting with a Vixen rail planer in South station passenger yard for the purpose of leveling joints and removing burrs from rails and frogs.

For the Boston Symphony orchestra, en route to Providence and return tonight, the New Haven road will furnish a first-class special train from South station at 6:10 p. m., returning leave Providence at 10:30 p. m.

The Boston & Albany officials are preparing a special schedule for April 19 which will provide for special trains between Boston and Ashland on account of the Marathon road race.

Lester Lockman, assistant signal engineer of the Boston Elevated road, has installed an announcing system for surface cars approaching Sullivan square terminal while temporary work is under way.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany will furnish special service tonight for a large party of students enroute to Groton, Mass., from New York city.

The American Express Company received at South station over the Boston & Albany road last night four cars loaded with automobiles from Detroit, Mich., Huntington avenue yard delivery.

The Boston Elevated road commenced yesterday to place in position the concrete trimmings around the rotunda at North station connection to surface lines.

PAINTERS GET ADVANCE GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Demands of the local painters union for an increase in wages from \$3 to \$3.25 a day was granted Monday by the master painters.

WAKEFIELD VOTES JULY 4 MONEY WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Five hundred dollars was appropriated at the town meeting here last night for the July 4 celebration to supplement proposals for an appropriation for \$1800 for a centennial celebration of the town's incorporation.

It was voted to distribute 10 per cent of the highway appropriation of \$26,000 to each of the four outlying districts of the town and the remaining 60 per cent to Main street and the center of the town.

COLLEGIANS FORM DRAMA CLUB PHILADELPHIA—Fifteen undergraduates and four members of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania met in Bodine house, of the dormitories, recently, and formed a temporary society for writing and producing legitimate drama.

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO MEET WINONA LAKE, Ind.—The Indiana Association of Photographers is making arrangements for the 1912 convention, to be held here July 8 to 13.

Each Year the Greatest Event of Its Kind

Our Gathering of All the Best, Newest and Most Exclusive Patterns, SPECIALLY SELECTED BY OUR BUYER ABROAD, Is This Year Better Than Ever Before, in

Imported Easter Handkerchiefs

For Men and Women

We invite you to see here the greatest Easter display of fine Handkerchiefs ever shown in New England by any store—an exhibition absolutely without equal, of such new and beautiful ideas, dainty and original effects and absolutely exclusive designs as our buyer was able to find on a tour of Europe only a few weeks ago. Switzerland—France—Ireland,—even far-off Armenia send them:—and hardly a handkerchief in the lot over eight days in this country.

Numbers upon numbers of the new colored Handkerchiefs—intensely popular this season—direct from Paris; a wonderful assortment of Appenzel hand-embroidered effects such as only the Swiss can make; initial novelties—the real Irish—in boundless plenty.

We must also mention the exclusive designs which were made specially for this house; and the beautiful Armenian hand-worked lace Handkerchiefs, also exclusive here—which you must see to appreciate; and multitudes of others.

WOMEN'S NEW ARMENIAN LACE-EDGE INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—The very newest and most desired thing in handkerchiefs—imported specially by this house. Prices, each.....25c to 50c

WOMEN'S NEW HAND-EMBROIDERED APPENZEL HANDKERCHIEFS—Also hand-embroidered in new exclusive designs. Prices, each.....50c, 75c, 1.00 up to 15.00

WOMEN'S FINE FRENCH COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS—One of the great Parisian ideas which we import direct in greater assortment than any other New England stores. Prices, each.....50c, 75c, 1.00 up to 2.50

WOMEN'S NEW HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—With Longfellow initial, in a specially attractive showing. Price, each.....25c

WOMEN'S FINE SHAMROCK INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—A specially good value in a handkerchief, which we import from native industries. Price, each.....12½c

WOMEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS IN LEATHER CASE—The new Easter novelty—a very special number, offering six handkerchiefs of good quality with fine soft-leather case in delicate colorings. Price, complete.....1.00

WOMEN'S REAL HAND-HEMSTITCHED ARMENIAN LACE HANDKERCHIEFS—A grade usually sold at 49c. Price.....25c

MEN'S COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS—The new French crepe, very new and popular designs and colorings; exclusive; imported directly by us. Price.....1.50, 2.00

MEN'S HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Each.....17c, 25c and 50c

MEN'S FINE COLORED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Each—50c, 75c, 1.00 up to 2.00

MEN'S FINE COLORED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—In dainty color designs. A grade usually sold at 75c. Price.....50c

Jordan Marsh Company

The Home of Every Kind of Easter Merchandise

GRAND TRUNK STRIKE AVERTED

DETROIT, Mich.—No general strike of Grand Trunk railway switchmen took place Monday. The company is said to have withdrawn its order dispensing with the third man on switch trains.

MONTREAL, Que.—The grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Trainmen meeting here Monday gave out a statement denying that they intended to strike.

It was also said that the alleged grievance of he switchmen was not to be discussed at the coming conference here with the officers of the Grand Trunk.

REPUBLICANS HELP PASS WOOL BILL

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MUSIC NOTES

The Boston opera subscription department offers two ways in which seats may be secured for next season. Applicants may go to the box office in person and make their choice, paying 25 per cent of the amount subscribed, or they may send, in a signed subscription blank, with 25 per cent of the amount and let the officers of the subscription department assign the places for them. Persons living at a distance can secure blanks by addressing the subscription department of the Boston opera house. Those wishing to call in person will find the office open daily from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

The guarantee fund continues to increase. The following are the names of new contributors: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hunt \$100, S. E. B. \$200, Charles B. Perkins \$25, M. R. \$20, G. G. Peters \$100.

Lasell Dramatic Club presented "Pygmalion and Galatea" before a large gathering in the gymnasium of the school in Auburndale last evening. As Pygmalion Miss Jeannie McKay won much applause and she was supported by Miss May Joseph as Galatea.

The play was given under the direction of Mrs. Blanche C. Martin. Others in the cast were Miss Ruth Stokes, Miss Josephine Clapp, Miss Edna Mathias, Miss Isabella Collins, Miss Etta MacMillan, Miss Ethel McKee and Miss Myrtle Ellis. The manager was Miss Clara Trowbridge and the violinist was Miss Mary Cummings. The ushers were Miss Mildred Westervelt, Miss Mary Goodwillie, Miss Florence Myers, Miss Florence Wallace and Miss Marion MacArthur.

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HOUSE OPENS ITS ANNUAL DEBATE ON SUFFRAGISTS' BILLS

(Continued from page one)

which may conform to the requirements of our statutes.

HOUSE AGREES UPON SPEAKER

Representative Channing H. Cox of Boston is expected to preside over the House again today as the result of the agreement reached by the House members Monday that it is not necessary in the absence of Speaker Cushing to elect a speaker pro tem.

This agreement was reached by the Republican members in a caucus which voted that the interpretation of House rule number seven by Representative Cavanagh to the effect that the proposed election was not necessary should prevail. The Democratic members, in caucus, voted to support Mr. Cox for temporary presiding officer but when the action taken by the Republicans was learned the Democrats acquiesced.

DR. COUGHLIN IN FOSS APPEAL

Dr. John W. Coughlin, member of the national Democratic state committee, called upon Governor Foss yesterday and afterward issued an appeal to the Democrats of the state advising harmony and requesting their support for Governor Foss for the nomination for President.

SCHOOL SHOWN BY SLIDES

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Proposed plans for an addition to and alterations of the high school building will be shown this evening by use of lantern slides in the hall of the Arlington high school by Peter Schwamb, Fred F. Low, Jacob Estabrook and Edward W. Goodwin, the committee appointed by the moderator to secure the plans and estimates. The plans are to be shown tonight in order to let the citizens have time to consider them before the town meeting next Tuesday evening.

WASHINGTON—A dispatch from Washington says that Senator Bourne, chairman of the Senate postoffice committee, announces a parcels post bill will be reported out of his committee about May 1.

RATE ARGUMENT RESUMED IN U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—Argument was resumed in the United States supreme court today and will continue until Thursday in the 18 Missouri rate cases up for consideration as the beginning of the contest over state railroad rates for freight and passengers.

Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, Mo., first addressed the court. He laid the ground work for an elaborate argument that both the maximum freight rates of Missouri and its two-cent passenger law meant confiscation of the property of 18 railroads in the state.

The governors of the states as a body filed their solemn protest with the supreme court against the proposition to strike down state railroad rates as interfering with interstate commerce. They respectfully called upon the bench having in "special charge the covenant of the union" to see that the boundaries of the states remain.

The protest took the nature of a brief filed, as "friends of the court," by a committee of governors, Judson Harmon of Ohio, Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri and Charles H. Aldrich of Nebraska.

LEXINGTON TO PAY MORE FOR SCHOOLS

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Forty-one thousand dollars has been appropriated by the town for the maintenance of the public schools during 1912, or \$3000 more than was granted at the annual meeting last year. Of this sum \$25,000 is for the salaries of the teachers, etc., \$3500 for supplies and text books, \$2500 for repairs and improvements, \$3400 for transportation and \$3500 for fuel and care.

The committee, in its annual financial statement for 1911, gives the total expenditures as \$41,445.72, which is \$4510.16 more than the expenses of previous years. The salaries amounted to \$23,412, and for conveying the pupils to and from school \$3134.30.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SIMPLE FROCK OF LINEN SERGE

Suitable for school and general wear

LITTLE girls wear many box plaited one piece dresses just now and this one is well adapted to school and to general wear. It is made of linen serge in one of the fashionable tan shades and is trimmed with red linen of plain weave. The combination of colors is an effective one and the dress practical as well as smart. The box plaits are laid for the entire length, so giving an effect of height and slenderness.

The dress is very simple, easily made and the model is adapted to many materials. The soft finished piques and the cotton poplins are handsome and durable. The gingham include a charming variety and would be pretty so made and there are numberless other fabrics that might be mentioned. For the cool days throughout the spring and early summer, serge, shepherd's check and fabrics of the kind are pretty with trimming of taffeta.

If the dress is wanted for the later season and for more dressy occasions, the neck can be made round and the sleeves short and if it is used in this way it can be made from the lighter and thinner materials with success.

For the eight-year size will be required 6 yards of material 27, 3 yards 26 inches wide with 7½ yard of plain for the trimming.

A pattern, No. 6716, in sizes from 6 to 10 years, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TREND TOWARD VIVID COLORS

Oriental designs in fashion effect of the durbar

NOT only in cotton materials, but like velvet in silks, this year is the tendency toward vivid and sometimes almost crude combinations of color strongly marked.

When asked the reason the head buyer of a large silk store answered that it was the effect of the Indian durbar. The designers for the great French silk manufacturers are still working out their ideas inspired by that event, and the effects may be noticed for some time, says a New York Times writer.

As an instance: A soft gray marquisette with a wide border of tan and lavender colored flowers shading off to a rich red. This is displayed over pale pink satin, and the effect is not nearly so crude as it sounds. On the same order is a French blue marquisette, with crushed raspberry colored flowers and green leaves, shading to plain peacock green.

Barbaric is the only words to describe a new "fleur de soie" of stone blue, with a wide border of oriental design in apple green and old rose, or another fleur de soie broche in crushed raspberry coloring and having a border of a darker shade than itself in a small all-over design.

By the way, it is one of the new features this year to have borders (if such they can be called) of equal width with the material. For instance, a navy blue all-silk voile has an equal width border of the same color polka dotted in robin's egg-blue, and the new "harlequin" silks are half of white, the other half old rose with an all-over design of tiny flower sprays in natural colors.

One store is showing an exclusive novelty that has this half-and-half effect de-

veloped in a peculiarly lovely form. It is a changeable dark blue habutai, combined with dark blue chiffon polka dotted in white. Chiffons also have developed this half-and-half tendency; one is a combination of chiffon and messaline and comes in exquisite shades of American Beauty and leather color. Another variation is a chiffon of one color with huge points of a different color running up its entire width.

But there are even more striking novelties than these among the new silks, and they will surely delight the heart of the woman looking for something a little unusual.

One store is showing a white messaline de soie with three graduated bands of squares of white silk fringe. They are about an inch square and arranged in checker-board fashion. This is also to be found in black.

Then there are the new "satin frises," something on the order of a satin but more supple. Their principal charm, however, is their wonderful colorings—apple green, old blue, Roman gold, peach pink, etc.

Foulards are found in a riot of colors and designs. One even goes so far as to have a broad lace design down the middle instead of on the edge.

One noted French manufacturer, who is dashing original in his patterns, has gone back to the small all-over design, but in odd and lovely color combinations. Not to see the silk itself, one would hardly think that midnight blue and robin's egg blue could be made to agree, or navy blue and cerise, or copper and dark blue, but there is no discord.

TAFFETA HAS IMPORTANT ROLE

Seen everywhere in frocks and millinery

THERE are many women who will not wear taffeta, but there is no showing of new things in frocks or millinery or coats in which this silk has not an important role. Cheap taffetas cannot be handled gracefully, they wear badly and they are not beautiful. But at its best the resuscitated silk is really lovely and genuine; artists fashion delightful things from it, according to the New York Sun.

Long coats of changeable taffeta in dark or medium colorings are numerous and are usually self trimmed with the shirred cord bands, quillings, fringed ruffles, or pointed frills of the silk which one always associates with taffeta, but occasionally one finds a coat of this class which shows little or none of the self trimming and instead is trimmed in some one of the heavy laces, macramé, tulle, Cluny or combination lace. This lace may be used in a skirtband and collar, or may merely appear in one of the huge handsome collars, or perhaps may form most of the upper part of the coat.

One exceedingly good model had its handsome heavy lace trimming applied in an original way. At first glance the lace seemed merely to be in the shape of an unusually large collar, but a second glance revealed the fact that it ran around the body of the coat in bolero form, the draped taffeta sleeve being set in between the lace of the shoulder and the under arm part of the jacket.

Longer and sloping away gradually from the bust line instead of crossing over in front like the coat just described was a model in chameleon taffeta of soft brown and green and red tones, rich yet not vivid. This model was bordered by a line of fluffy marabou just outside a band of corded shirring and had old little sleeves very short and finished by a deep frill of tulle.

Particularly coquettish wraps of black

taffeta are among the imported coats shown at some of the openings and as much mantle as coat, the arms passing through draped openings instead of sleeves and the lines those of a rather full cape cut away in front and with its fullness held in around the bottom of the coat by a bordering band of corded shirring or other self trimming. Some of these wraps have hoods of the silk and all are in the lightest, softest and most lustrous of taffetas, so that, with the aid of weights, they escape any hint of balloon-like fullness.

LACE SETS

Macramé and Venice lace collar and cuff sets are now being shown for wear with the spring tailored costumes. Both of these laces come in the cream and cream shades as well as in white, and in the macramé there is also the very deep brown seen in all Russian laces, says the New York Herald. The collars are many of them, in the Quaker shape now so fashionable, a very deep curved collar at the back, but there are also small collars with shallow backs, pointed backs, ordinary sailor shapes and lapels with no back part at all.

DERBYS OF STRAW

Taffeta and lamp are being used to make some of the smartest of stiff hats, says the Indianapolis News. Panama hats are also being shown, these being very large and trimmed with wings as a rule. But one of the most popular shapes seems to be the derby, made on much the same lines of the derby of the winter. This is rather severe, but is becoming to the young woman, and it can not be denied that when it is becoming it is very smart in appearance.

TRIED RECIPES

DUTCH BEANS

SPLIT in thin slices a quarter peck of tender, green string-beans, and boil in slightly salted water 15 minutes; then drain. Chop fine a quarter pound of bacon or the fat ham trimmings, and fry brown. Stir into the hot fat, after removing the browned meat, one level tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of prepared mustard, one tablespoonful of sugar, and a dash of cayenne pepper. When well browned together, stir in the beans. Cut four good-sized onions from top to bottom, not around, in very thin slices. Blend thoroughly with the beans, which have been kept slightly warm, and mix well with the dressing. Prepare this salad a half-hour before required for the table, and keep just warm. If too hot, the onions become tough, and if cold, the fat in the dressing congeals. But it can be warmed over any number of times.

TOMATO RELISH

One peck of ripe tomatoes, chopped rather fine; four cupsful of celery; eight onions, chopped rather fine; eight small peppers, cut in thin slices; two pounds of brown sugar; one cupful of salt; two ounces of white mustard-seed; two ounces of celery-seed; two quarts of vinegar, and one teaspoonful of horseradish. Cut all separately, and drain all juice from the tomatoes before mixing. Mix thoroughly, put in glass jars, and keep in cool, dark place. *This is not cooked, but keeps well if air-tight.

CORN WAFFLES

Sift one pint of flour with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Add one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs; and one large cupful of milk. Beat batter very lightly, then stir in one can of corn, and bake in waffle-irons. Serve hot.

SPICED WALNUTS

Run a needle through soft walnuts, cover with a strong brine of salt and water, and let them stand in the brine for a week, draining off the brine every day and covering again with fresh. Then drain and wash walnuts, cover with vinegar and boil 10 minutes. Add a bag of spices, cover closely, and keep in a cool place for three weeks. For the bag of spices mix four tablespoonfuls of whole cloves, peppercorns, mace, celery-seed and mustard-seed.

OYSTERS AND CORN BREAD

Strain the oysters, roll in sifted cornmeal, dip in beaten egg, salt, and fry brown in hot fat. Serve with a sauce made of half a cupful of tomato ketchup and the juice of half a lemon, seasoned to taste with sugar, salt and pepper. Served with hot corn bread and fresh butter, these oysters are delicious. *Woman's Home Companion.

COTTAGES THAT HAVE NO HALLS

Reception rooms take place of former narrow passages

SIMPLICITY and the practical use of space is a characteristic of the newer cottages, which are so appealing. In many the entrance and the hallway are receiving an entirely novel treatment.

Often there is no actual "hall" at all. The reception hall, which is really an other living-room on a small scale, takes the place of the narrow passage that accommodated merely the stairway and a hat-rack in former days. It was well-nigh impossible, in those times, to evolve an attractive decorative scheme for these entries. And, in many instances, they were dark and dreary, in the bargain, says the Newark News.

The reception hall, with perhaps an open fire and andirons and a settle, gives a welcome in itself. And it can really be used for "living" purposes, whereas the mere hallway was never a place to linger.

Some of the most charmingly planned among the modern cottages go even further than this in their utilitarian plan. Instead of a reception hall, they have the whole front of the house arranged as one large living-room.

The street door may open into a small vestibule or directly into the big room. No space at all is then wasted on passages.

A colonial house is built with such a living-room. There is a small garden, but not much land in addition to the lots needed for the house. To utilize the space to best advantage, the cottage is built side-wise on the lot; that is, the entrance is on the side, and is reached by a little path from the street. This allows the full depth of the lot for the length of the living room, the lot having greater depth than frontage.

In this particular case the side arrangement is possible because there is an open garden space next door, which makes a pleasant outlook from the front of the house. A tiny porch, with two high backed settles, makes a quaint approach for the old-fashioned-looking doorway. There is no vestibule and no hall of any kind on the ground floor. A fireplace is opposite the entrance. On one side of this is the door to the dining-room; on the other a stairway, with artistic lines leading to the upper floors. Back of this stairway is the kitchen, but it must be entered through the dining-room. In this way every bit of ground space is made to tell.

The plan made possible a much larger living-room than could have been obtained by the introduction of the traditional hallway or passage.

Along the back of the lot, and across the side of both the living room and the dining room, runs a wide veranda. The other side of the house, which is really on the street, is backed with shrubbery. Two formal box trees stand as sentinels at the entrance. Another path, graced with more shrubbery, admits tradesmen to the practical and always desirable kitchen entrance.

A rose tree is a newer idea than the Jack Horner pie. The rosebush is wire wound with paper, then planted and provided with paper roses, in which are concealed the favors. Ribbons to match the roses in color run from the blossoms to the edge of the table and end in name cards. Single roses will contain almonds or candies hidden away in tiny cases.

For spring luncheons the jocular "Jack Horner pie" is appropriate. The blossoms, made of paper, should appear to be growing in a flat receptacle, and when distributed the favors should be found attached to a root to each plant.

Children always like the floral parasol suspended over the table. A Jap parasol makes the foundation,

NEW WALL-COVERINGS LOVELY

Crown and panel treatment is the latest

THREE of the most fashionable styles of new wall papers are imitations of hand air-brush work in aerochrome effects, grass-cloth and "flock" papers that represent silk and velvet brocades. In the latter class come shadow stripes, with their velvety surface, which are more in demand than ever; and the self-toned Louis XVI. designs, that depict rich satin brocades, with the figure thrown into relief merely by a surface that concentrates light upon it and throws the background into shadow.

Not less charming and adapted to a wide variety of purposes are the grass-cloth papers, that appear to differ from grass-cloth only in price. The paper can be had as low as 18 cents a roll, with cut-out borders at the same price, and comes in the similitude of various grass-cloth weaves, one of which is new, and exhibits a much rougher surface than one is familiar with in grass weaves and which wears much the appearance of heavy raw silk with the soft luster inherent to silk, and all the appealing light and shadow effects common to uneven threads in raw silk. Particularly lovely are grays, mauves, and other pale tints, in which a silvery light seems to play over the surface.

In that grass-cloth papers are about twice as wide as the majority of other varieties, their economy is manifest, and besides the sorts that emphasize grass weaves, one finds grass-cloth stripes extremely popular, says Suburban Life.

Decorators use with this paper any attractive frieze or panel paper that suits their fancy, without respect to similarity of surface and where money

is no object real grass-cloths are more in demand than ever.

Noticeably beautiful among the new wall coverings are the pressed crowns that make so graceful a finish to panel papers, and which may be so effectively disposed among wall and ceiling decorations. Indeed, crown and panel treatments are the newest upon walls; but their loveliness carries with it two restrictions, one of which is that the center panel of three should be wider than the other two, in order to appear equal in size, and also that the presence of upright division lines upon walls in small rooms tends to make the rooms seem more restricted in size.

Now that browns, golds and yellows are so fashionable, halls, dens, libraries, dining and living rooms are likely to show Egyptian tendencies in decorations that possess the charm of novelty, together with quiet, rich effects.

All the cheaper classes of wall papers find harmonious complements in draperies of cretonne, chintz and oriental textiles that sell for from 17 to 30 cents a yard, and upward, for the best hand-blocked varieties; but fine wall coverings, like fine draperies, are not so easily matched, and it is well to purchase tapestries and hangings of brocades and velvets first, then have the wall paneled to accommodate these, and, last of all, seek the fabric or paper with which the wall is to be covered. In this connection, an important thing to remember is that the present season ushers in emancipation from rooms where walls, upholstery and hangings show weak repetitions of colors and designs.

RICE AS RICE-EATERS COOK IT

Steaming the best method of preparing the grain

RICE increases from two and a half to five times its bulk in the cooking process, its swelling depending upon the variety of the rice and its age. The older the rice the more water it will absorb. In boiling rice it must be remembered that it should be washed thoroughly in at least three waters, or put in a strainer and washed until the water from the rice is quite clear; rubbed briskly between the hands, boiled rapidly, so that the kernels do not adhere to the pot or to each other, and not stirred, else the rice will stick to the bottom of the pot and burn. Do not cook rice with a cover on the pot.

Rice, like other cereals, must be thor-

oughly cooked. The Indian method, after the rice is cooked, is to put it in the oven for about five minutes, with the door open and allow the moisture to evaporate. Steaming is the best method of cooking rice. If the rice is boiled the water should be used for soup or sauce, in order to save the nutritive elements which escaped in the boiling process.

The following recipes from Good Housekeeping include some of the methods employed among rice-eating peoples:

Steamed Rice.—Two and three quarters tablespoonfuls of rice, three quarters of a cupful of water, one quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Put salt and water in top of a double boiler, place on range and add gradually well washed rice, stirring with a fork. Boil three minutes, cover, place over under part double boiler and steam 45 minutes; uncover, that steam may escape. Serve with sugar and cream.

Boiled Rice, Japanese.—Put rice in a basin of water and rub it between the hands, sometimes using the side of the dish as if it were a washboard and literally scrubbing the rice. When thoroughly rinsed, place in a skillet and pour cold water over it. The water should stand two inches above the rice. Then boil over a moderate fire. When the water is absorbed and the rice soft put the skillet on the back of the range (cover off) and let all the moisture dry out. The rice should be beautifully tender, perfectly dry, each grain distinct and very hot. (Salt added to the water in which is boiled is more to the western taste.)

Baked Rice.—One cupful of rice, one half pound of cheese, one cupful of milk, one half of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne. Wash the rice; boil it 20 minutes and drain. Grate the cheese. Put a layer of rice in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of cheese, flavoring with salt and cayenne; then alternate rice and cheese until you have the ingredients used. Pour in the milk, cover the pan, and bake in a quick oven 20 minutes.

WORTH KNOWING

Folding coat hangers that fit in a flat leather case are novelties for the traveler, for whom also are designed equally flat cases that contain folding Pullman slippers of soft leather.

Freshness of eggs may be tested by putting them into water. A fresh egg will remain at the bottom, one not so fresh will float a little higher and a bad one will rise to the surface.

Jam which has been laid aside long and has got hard and sugary and unfit for use can be made quite as good as when new if it is put into the oven for a little while till the sugar melts and then left to cool.—Spokane Chronicle.

which is literally covered with roses and their leaves, and the handle, twisted with ribbons ending in name cards. A fringe of roses drops from the edge of the parasol and contains the favors. After the repeat these sprays are cut away and presented to the guests.

Another of the season's novelties is a box containing 12 napkins, each folded and held by a fancy crep, paper ring. Inside the napkin will be found a pretty cap and mask, to be worn during the dancing.

The idea is to substitute these dainty rolls for the bonbon or explosive cracker used for so many years, as being safer and more attractive for a party of quite small tots.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING, but if you use

Burnett's Vanilla

you will not have to wait until the dessert is cooked. Its delicious flavor is assured when you add BURNETT'S VANILLA.

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That Explain the News

LITERATURE
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ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

HUNTING A HOME IN SUBURBS

Need of central bureau of information

OUR experiences in suburban house-hunting must be those of every family which abandons the city flat for the open places. Although our personal difficulties were centered around New York, similar conditions prevail, without doubt, in the suburbs of every large city, says a writer in Suburban Life.

For reasons sufficient to ourselves, we did not wish either to buy or to build, notwithstanding the many excellent arguments in favor of owning one's home. At that time, business changes were likely to affect our place of residence. But chiefly, we were firm and unshakable in our theory that it is wisest to live for a period in any community before committing oneself, by investment, to a permanent home there. Unexpected drawbacks not revealed in the first survey are certain to appear during a six months' trial residence. The scenery may be perfect, but the neighbors common or snobbish or freakish; the rents may be attractively low, but the marketing expensive or inconvenient; the taxes exorbitant, drainage bad, or mosquitoes unendurable. In some towns, one is hopelessly handicapped by inadvertently building on "the wrong side of the railroad." In others, the entire character of a neighborhood may be suddenly altered by the sale of some lots across the street.

When we went flat-hunting in New York, we found listed in several newspapers the various kinds of apartments, according to size, rent, location and owner, with additional information which might serve as a guide in selecting a home. With this help one was able to eliminate at a glance the unsuitable, and to feel that the mere renter was by no means a person to be despised. Looking for a house in the suburbs, however, proved to be an entirely different matter. When we found a town that met our ideas externally, there was either nothing

ing to rent, or the rates were prohibitive. In some places we went to two or three real estate offices without getting any attention whatever after mentioning \$800 as our maximum; and yet in New York all sorts of inducement would be offered to a tenant indicating a willingness to pay that much rent. It must be remembered that \$800 will buy less in the suburbs than it does in an apartment. It does not include coal for heating, or hot water, usually supplied in the city, nor the wages of the furnace man, the commutation fare, care of the garden, nor any of the constant little expenses that never confront the city dweller. The person who can consider a \$800-house in the suburbs could save money by renting an \$800-apartment in town.

The agent in the town where we finally located was at great pains to show us every corner. By using an automobile he covered his district both expeditiously and pleasantly, and was just as careful to show us cheaper houses that had the arrangement we demanded as to take us through those which rented for \$600. In the light of continued residence here I cannot see what advantages were possessed by the settlements which exhibited more manner and worse manners. Circumstances may permit us eventually to build here.

It is too bad, however, that one must waste such an immense amount of time, strength and money as we did, only to eliminate the unsuitable places. While we kept no actual account of our expenses, we found that it cost at least \$5 for tickets, lunches, carriages and literature every time we set forth. We made 10 or 12 trips altogether, so that roughly we might say it required more than \$50 to determine what we didn't want. The grand total offers considerable food for thought—and also an idea for a new phase of real estate work in line with the modern effort to organize and classify knowledge, and that is a central bureau of information for home-seekers.

NEGROES EAGER FOR SCHOOLING IN WEST ALABAMA COMMUNITY

Institute Less Than Four
Years Old Has Grown
From Diminutive Place to
One of Importance

PRINCIPAL'S STORY

In line with the view that the negro's own efforts will do most to solve his problems is the story of one who has made the establishment and development of a school for people of his race a life work. Given by the man himself, it is a chronicle of gratifying success achieved regardless of frequently discouraging odds. Now the institution was started, the progress it made in bringing forward racial intelligence and ideals, the temporary check upon its activities due to fire, and its gradual rehabilitation and present needs—all these things are described by its founder and principal in the following article.

TWENTY-NINE years ago, in a one-room log-cabin with a dirt floor, in Chambers county, Ala., I was born of parents who had served as slaves.

Often I have heard my mother tell the story of how she was chased during the days of slavery when because of imposing acts on the part of her overseers she would attempt to make her way to the land of the free. I have also heard her tell of the cruel punishment which was meted out to her whenever she was found with a book in her charge, trying to learn her alphabet, which the master's children would take pleasure in helping her with whenever they got an opportunity.

Up until the time that I was six years old we lived in the one-room cabin to which I have referred. When I became six years old a public school 10 miles north of my birth-place was opened for colored people. My father went in search of a home near enough to the school-house so that I might be able to attend three months' term. He couldn't find a house nearer than five miles. This was also a one-room house and all of the children around this house had been abandoned for years and had grown up in slavery.

After we moved into our new home I went to school during the day and had to work during the early part of the evening in clearing the land so that we could grow cotton and corn. In this way I began a struggle for education. I never shall forget that my first teacher as a man of perhaps 50 years, but had



Group of boys who walk three miles after work to attend a night school conducted by institute teacher



Class of colored boys gathered in cabin that serves as present unique quarters for teaching at West Alabama Institute



Negro boys in an Alabama community who never have attended school, even for a day

never attended a school himself, and was what is often called a self-made man. I attended school and was instructed by this man three months during each year for a period of four years, at which time my father upon visiting the school discovered that I knew more than the teacher, and he immediately took me out of the school, and employed a white man of the community to give me lessons at night. But soon he grew tired of this and my schooling, so far as the public schools were concerned, was at an end.

Student at Tuskegee

In some way I heard of the Tuskegee Institute and upon inquiry of a friend found that it was a school which would give colored boys without money an opportunity to work and educate themselves; and when my father refused to send me to Tuskegee (for the reason that he said "Tuskegee was not the proper school to receive an education from") I gathered my belongings, which consisted of a dress-suit case, an extra pair of trousers, one suit of underwear and a few shirts, and ran away from home and made my way to Tuskegee, walking the greater portion of the distance, 65 miles. When I reached Tuskegee I had 15 cents in money. When I applied at the registrar's office for admittance into the school I was sadly disappointed when he said to me that, although boys were given an opportunity to work and pay for their education, each one was required to pay an entrance fee of \$2, and this must be paid in cash. Although I did not have the money with which to enter the school, I went to the little town of Tuskegee and secured a position at a restaurant, where I was paid \$1 a week for washing dishes.

After working a period of three weeks and saving \$3, I returned to the school, renewed my application, paid the required \$2, and entered the night school. During the time I was a student at Tuskegee, I remember, sometimes I went a period of as much as three months without having even a two-cent stamp with which to write my mother. Sometimes I had only one suit of clothes and one suit of underwear, all of which had come from the barrels sent the school by sympathetic northern friends. Often I would have to do my own laundry, in my room, dry my clothes at night, and wear them the next day. During these hours of struggle and seeming despair, I would often in my prayers promise the Lord that if he would stand by me so that I might finish with credit the curriculum of that institution that after getting out into the world, I would not forget His goodness to me, but would endeavor to do all in my power to help poor, worthy, struggling girls and boys.

Establishment of School

In keeping with my promise after I had worked for a little while and acquired a few dollars with which to travel, I then sought a place where I could be of the most possible usefulness in carrying out my promise which by this time had completely absorbed my life, and stood before me as my only life's work. In looking for a location to begin a school to be founded and fostered on the order of the great Tuskegee



ARTHUR W. MITCHELL
Principal of West Alabama Institute

school I purposely avoided the more prosperous sections and finally settled at Panola, Sumter county, Ala., which is in the heart of the great black belt section of west Alabama, a county where I found 10,934 colored children between 7 years and 21, more than 8000 of whom were not enrolled in any school. In the same county there were only 1825 white children.

The place that I selected for the location of our school was 22 miles from any railroad. On Oct. 28, 1908, I began school with three students and one teacher, and for the first three weeks worked sometimes in the Methodist church and sometimes in a little one-room log hut. Finally the people agreed that we might hold school in the church, continually. We had no way of heating the church and during the cold days of the winter, the students warmed themselves by a logheap fire, which was kept burning a few yards from the church. After teaching through the day I would spend the evenings in visiting the nearby churches, where I would be given an opportunity to speak. I also visited the dances, which were held weekly in the large quarters, and would often address the people, calling their attention particularly to the work that I had come to do among them. In this way we soon aroused considerable interest and our attendance of students grew to be more than 100, and before the close of the first year it required three teachers to do the work. I also spent much time in meeting and conferring with the white citizens in this immediate neighborhood, and when I went to ask help of one of the large white planters, I was surprised when he said to me that he had watched with interest the growth of the school, and now he had decided to give us 80 acres of land; that he did, I went into the woods and with my own

hands felled the trees out of which the rough lumber for the first buildings was made.

By this time the entire community had awakened to what was going on, and contributions such as people were able to make were constantly pouring in. I never shall forget one woman in the community, who had no children, but said she felt that she should do something to help the school; and since she had no money the only thing she had that would be of service was a pet pig, which contribution she made with all the joy of her soul. The enrollment of students has steadily increased, reaching now 360, with eight teachers doing the work.

Although the state of Alabama gives us only \$200 a year with which to pay eight teachers, who work eight months during the year, we have managed to arouse enough local interest, together with the wise management of the farm and other industries which we teach, to meet all of our current expenses without having to appeal to the friends in the North. There is only one thing for which we appeal to our northern friends and that is buildings and equipment. We realize how impossible it is to have the 200,000 negroes who live within a radius of 50 miles of our school "scholarshipped" by the northern philanthropist. What we have asked, and all we ask now, is that our friends in the North make it possible by giving for such substantial things as buildings, mules, farm apparatus, that there will be plenty of work for these young people, and in this way they, as I have done, will be able to "scholarship" themselves.

Last year, on Oct. 29, our school was visited by a fire which consumed our main building, together with its furnishings, the library and storeroom, amounting in value to \$10,000. Since the fire we have been able to exchange our old place for a larger and better location, where we have not only 400 acres of land for the school, but 2600 acres around the school to be cut up and sold out in lots and plots to progressive colored people. In this way we shall be able to build up a negro colony around the school doing some business and having its own municipal government.

During the years that I have been engaged in this work I have been exceedingly happy in the fact that we have been able to see day after day improvement in the lives of the students who attend our school. We have not only conducted night schools for the young people of the community who are forced to work during the day, but we have enrolled in our night school more than 60 of the parents of the day school students. These people are now learning to read and write. Since the starting of our school new hope has come into the lives of the colored people in Sumter and adjoining counties.

Perhaps next in importance to the real work which has resulted in the improvement of the lives of my own people comes the friendly relation which we have been able to establish between the two races in west Alabama. Up until the starting of the school an educated negro was regarded by the white people as a menace to the welfare of the community. Now we not only have the indorsement of men such as Dr. Booker T. Washington and Charles F. Dole of Boston but we have the indorsement of all of the white people in our section of Alabama, many of whom with pleasure attend the commencement exercises as well as the farmers' institutes which are held at the school twice each year. We are sure that we have an opportunity for usefulness second to no other school of its kind in the South. Our greatest handicap is the lack of means with which to erect buildings, equip the farm, so that a larger number will receive scholarships in this way. We hope to raise \$25,000 during the year of 1912. This would enable us to accommodate 500 young men and young women who otherwise have absolutely no opportunity to attend school and thereby make of themselves useful men and women. I believe with the best thinkers of the times that the commonwealth requires the education of the people as the safeguard of order and liberty.

BAPTIST UNION ASSETS ARE NOW OVER MILLION

Nearly 300 of the 317 members of the Boston Baptist Society Union were present Monday night at the annual meeting in Ford hall.

The report of William E. Burbeck, treasurer of the union, showed that the total receipts, exclusive of balance from last year, were \$487,740, the expenditures \$13,607.71 and present balance of \$745,444. The assets of the union are \$680,239.

The report of the secretary showed that 22 new members had been added during the year, and there is a waiting list of 30.

The board of trustees, which has the management of the property, reported \$10,000 has been paid on the Ford building mortgage, leaving \$205,000 due. The income for Christian work, including a last year's balance of \$443,006, was \$26,893.51, and the payments \$25,334.18, leaving a balance of \$1359.33.

John Carr, treasurer of the trustees, reported the total assets, including investment account, the Ford building, Youtths Companion building, etc., amounted to \$1,006,922.13. The receipts during the year, including a balance of \$649.17 on the Ford building account, were \$52,839.69, and the payments \$45,453.60, leaving a balance of \$7386.09.

CHURCH OPPOSES ANNEX PLANS

Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, and Charles R. Codman and Harcourt Amory, wardens, have issued a statement opposing the plan to erect the city hall annex to a height of 133 feet, declaring it would injure property of the parish on Court square.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

WASHINGTON—Changes in stations of recruiting officers: Capt. C. P. Elliott, retired, relieved from duty at Los Angeles, Cal., to Baltimore, relieving Capt. W. R. Harrison, retired; Capt. Harrison to Denver, relieving Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired; Capt. Lockwood to Los Angeles, relieving First Lieut. W. J. Scott, tenth cavalry; Lieut. Scott to Ft. McDowell, California. First Lieut. C. T. Harris, Jr., ordnance dept., to Ft. Barrancas, Ft. Pickens, Ft. McRae, Ft. Dade, Ft. De Soto, Ft. Taylor and Plant City, Fla., to witness target practise and inspect seacoast armament and ordnance material in the hands of the first company, coast artillery, Florida N. G.; Second Lieut. T. H. McNab, sixth field artillery, retirement announced; Second Lieut. J. W. Anderson, assigned to sixth field artillery, to Ft. Monroe for temporary duty; First Lieut. C. S. Bendel, seventh infantry, to list of detached officers and the name of First Lieut. C. H. Ball, infantry, removed therefrom.

Transfers in the C. A. C.: First Lieut. S. H. Tighman, from one hundred and sixty-seventh company to one hundred and sixteenth company; First Lieut. W. R. Nichols, from one hundred and sixteenth company to one hundred and sixty-seventh company.

Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, Q. M., to Lowell, Mass., to investigate status of contract of Smith, Hogg & Co. for supplying olive-drab cotton material being manufactured by the Massachusetts cotton mills.

Capt. F. A. Coleman, tenth infantry, detailed to subsistence department vice Capt. L. Wahl, commissary, relieved.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Sailed—Pafos, from Norfolk for Tangier sound; Vulcan, from Baltimore for Boston; Osceola, from Key West for Cape May; Nero, from San Pedro for San Diego; Wisconsin, from Tompkinsville for Philadelphia; Supply, from Manila for Guam.

The Atlanta was placed out of commission at navy yard, Charleston, S. C., March 23, 1912. The North Carolina has been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 20, 1912. The Birmingham has been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, Philadelphia, April 20, 1912. The Salem has been ordered placed in first reserve at navy yard, Boston, April 20, 1912, the Washab being retained in commission until that date.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Fewel, detached the Lancaster, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., connection property accounts of Lancaster.

Paymaster's Clerk F. R. Tuck, appointment as paymaster's clerk revoked.

Navy Notes

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STREET RAILWAY TO BUILD SHOPS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland Railway Light & Power Company will build a machine and carshop building on its grounds between East Seventeenth street and the grounds of the Southern Pacific company, Center and Mall streets, as soon as the plans have been approved. It will be the third structure erected on these grounds by the street railway company. The two buildings erected by the company each cover a block and will be used for the construction of the cars. They are one-story buildings, of brick construction and well lighted. The roofs are supported by heavy steel beams. Within the new building will be the blacksmith shop, a boiler room, offices and other small rooms.

NEW BALTIMORE CHARTER PASSES

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Baltimore's proposed city charter passed the Legislature Monday. If approved by the Governor and ratified by the voters of Baltimore it will become effective in 1915.

The new plan replaces the present two-branch city council with a single body of 26 members, with greatly curtailed powers, most of the former powers of the council being lodged with the board of estimates and awards, consisting of the mayor, comptroller, president and vice-president of the council and the city solicitor.

NEW AGENT FOR BOSTON

The Southern Railway Company has announced the appointment of S. M. Dent to its Boston office with the title of traveling passenger agent. The appointment follows changes by which more than 50 men in the passenger department were promoted.

MISSOURI LINE TO EXPAND
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A contract amounting to \$1,000,000 for construction work for the 300 miles of new road on the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railway was let recently to McCabe & Steen, a general contracting firm with headquarters in Kansas City. The contract, which was for track laying, bridge work and fencing, is the first step toward the extension of the road north, west and south. The cost of the entire work of extension will be \$10,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS
METROPOLITAN OPERA CO
Mon. Eve., Apr. 15, Tannhauser (Double Bill)
Tues. Eve., Apr. 16, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci
Wed. Eve., Apr. 17, Lohengrin
Orchestra
1st bal. center, A. B. C. D. E. \$5.00
1st bal. side, A. B. C. D. E. 4.00
1st bal. F to S. 3.00
2d bal. A to E. 3.00
2d bal. F to S. 2.00
3d bal. L to R. 1.00
Seat Sale Opens Thurs. at 9 A. M.

Italian Garden
Horticultural Hall
LAST 2 DAYS
DAILY 10 A. M.—10 P. M.
—MUSIC—

EASTERN DOG CLUBS'
Boston Dog Show
Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.
April 2, 3, 4 and 5

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ABORN ENGLISH
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NEXT WEEK
TALES OF HOFFMANN
Wed. Mat. 2.50, 5.00, 7.50. Evenings and Sat. Mat. 2.50 to 5.15. Seats NOW, at Box Office, or STEINERT'S, 102 Boylston St.

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Tickets on sale April 27 to May 3, inclusive. Good until June 27 returning. Liberal stop-overs.

Honored on our four California through trains, including the luxurious California Limited.

Fred Harvey meals. On the way you may visit Grand Canyon of Arizona.

If you can't go then, wait for our daily-California Summer Excursions, beginning June 1. Low fares all summer.

Ask for our folders descriptive of these outings.

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THE THEATRICAL WORLD

CASTLE SQUARE THEATER

"The Prince and the Pauper," a comedy drama in four acts and seven scenes by Abby Sage Richardson from the whimsical story by Mark Twain, was revived by the John Craig stock company Monday at the Castle Square theater.

A fanciful episode in English history where Edward, Prince of Wales, in a boyish fancy changes clothes with his double, a young pauper, forms an ingenious situation resulting in many amusing complications and not a few emotional dramatic scenes. At times it verges almost upon tragedy, as in act III, where Anthony Gorse, an irresponsible peasant, carefully prepares to destroy the real prince who is mistaken for Tom Canty, the pauper.

Miss Henrietta McDannel has taken another progressive step in her career by her protean acting of Tom Canty the pauper, Edward the Prince, and finally the King. Her character work was well composed, portraying with skill the commanding aristocratic personality of the outcast prince, and the bewildered but lovable little pauper in robes, with a hardly suppressed desire to discard a

little ceremony for freedom. Miss McDannel seems unaware of the presence of her audience and her few gestures are telling. A change of costume in the last act seems necessary, however, for Miss McDannel as the real prince resumes the throne in rags, while the recently satin-robed pauper also appears in rags.

Mr. Craig was Miles Hendon, carefree soldier of fortune. One of his best scenes is in act II, when he tries to thread a needle to sew up the ragged clothes of the misused prince. Miles was rewarded with an earldom for his protection and assistance of the prince.

George Hassel was rather informal for the uncle of a king and one in authority at court, but otherwise pleased as the Earl of Hertford. Walter Walker as John Canty, cockney rascal, lacked vigor. Donald Meek showed his ability to take a heavy part by impersonating Anthony Gorse. He might speak a little louder in some of the tense moments. Carney Christie as Hugh Gallard, a follower of John Canty, was well cast.

Miss Mabel Montgomery made a demure Princess Elizabeth. Leslie Palmer impersonated scheming Lord Seymour well. Taken as a whole, the play is one

of the most interesting produced on the Castle Square stage this season. There were many curtain calls and plenty of flattering applause.

B. F. KEITH'S

"In 1909" by William C. DeMille, which heads the bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater this week, is a joke dramatized, although it purports to be satire. It burlesques the stock "problem" play, by reversing the usual situation, showing the wife going off to her club and the husband staying at home to sew. The friend of the family is a woman. Considerable amusement is evolved out of the inversion of the hackneyed "triangle." It is played with spirit by Joseph Jefferson, Florence Nash and Minette Barrett.

Others on the bill are Arthur Deacon in robust fun and operatic travesty; Willie brothers, gymnasts; Middleton and Spellmyer in "A Texas Wooing"; Polzin brothers, acrobats; the Lawlors, Weston sisters, Billy K. Wells, Mary Elizabeth, singer and story teller of individuality.

AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES

Robert Edson is in his final week at the Hollis with an exceptional company in "The Indiscretion of Truth," a comedy drama of English society life.

Pineiro's satirical comic play, "Preserving Mr. Pannure," is in its final week at the Plymouth, with Miss Gertrude Elliott and a fine cast.

"The Country Boy" is in its last fortnight at the Park, where it has amused audiences for the past 12 weeks. "Gypsy Love," with Marguerita Selva, is in its final fortnight at the Tremont. "The Siren," with Donald Brian and Julia Sanderson, is at the Colonial for a run.

This is the final week of James T. Powers at the Shubert.

"The Littlest Rebel," with the Farnums, is at the Boston for two weeks more.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Miss Beatrice Herford will give an evening of her witty monologues at Steiner hall tonight.

Miss Billie Burke comes to the Hollis next Monday night in "The Runaway," in which she plays a demure French girl who runs away from her guardian aunt to study art.

H. B. Warner comes to the Plymouth next Monday evening in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a comedy drama of regeneration by Paul Armstrong.

"Samurai," Reinhardt's wordless play with music, will open a fortnight's engagement at the Shubert next Tuesday evening.

"Romeo and Juliet" is announced for next Monday at the Castle Square theater.

Low Dockstader and his minstrels come to the Majestic next Monday evening.

Miss Isabelle Evesson will head the new stock company to open at the South End theater next Monday with "Oliver Twist."

There will be a conference on Reinhardt, open to members of the Drama League of Boston, at the Shubert Thursday at 4 p. m.

MORE NEW YORK THEATERS

Lee Shubert and Winthrop Ames, according to New York despatches today, are to build two small theaters on half the site owned by the New theater founders on West Forty-fourth street.

Mr. Shubert adds that he may build two more playhouses on the other half of the lot. There are to be at least 10 new theaters in New York next season. Although many of the present playhouses are not making money, and in several cases are open only intermittently, the managers continue to build new playhouses, as it is easy to find investors willing to sink money in this sort of property. The next year or two will see the permanent closing of many of the older theaters, as the modern ones are the best patronized.

LECTURE AND CANTATA

The history and meaning of the Passion Play were given by Arthur K. Peck in an illustrated lecture in Tremont Temple last evening, while the "Story of the Cross" was well sung by a chorus of 70 voices, assisted by Mme. Wilhelmina I. Vert, Mrs. Jennette M. Whittaker, Arthur L. Willis, H. Nelson Raymond, George F. Baker and Dr. G. Rob Clark, under the direction of Almon J. Fairbanks.

It was an evening unusually full for this kind of entertainment, and began with a talk by Mr. Peck upon his experience.



H. B. WARNER

Came to Plymouth theater next week in "Alias Jimmy Valentine"

SCENE AT BUSY MINNESOTA IRON MINE



Removing carloads of ore from slope in the upper part of state

rients among the villagers of Oberammergau, following a trip through the picturesque Austrian Tyrol.

Mr. Peck talked most sympathetically of the devoted peasants, among whom he lived for some time, and spoke of the attractiveness of the children and the religious aspirations of their mothers. These mothers instill the ideas of the play into their children with the hope that they will some day play prominent roles in the great pageant.

Mauder's cantata, "Oliver to Calvary," sings of the incidents of the period corresponding to the present week, with the story of the palms, the journey to Jerusalem, the last supper, the night in Gethsemane, the march to Calvary and the spiritual incidents which followed.

The singing was admirable in chorus and solo, and the organ work was always excellent accompaniment. The program will be repeated every evening of this week and Saturday afternoon.

WATCH CASE SUIT TO GO TO MASTER

PHILADELPHIA—Through J. Whitaker Thompson, United States district attorney, the government on Monday filed its replication to the answer of the Keystone Watch Case Company, against which the department of justice is proceeding on the ground that it is violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The company denied it controls 80 per cent of the watch case business in the United States. The government avers that the charges it makes are true and declares it will press for a dissolution of the alleged trust.

The next step in the case will be the appointment of a master to take testimony.

LINE OF PLEASURE BOATS IS PLANNED

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—A line of pleasure steamers to run between San Pedro, Long Beach, Redondo Beach, Venice, Ocean Park and Santa Monica is planned by the Northwestern Navigation Company of Los Angeles. The Craig Shipbuilding Company is constructing the first steamer at the Long Beach yards. She is to have many amusements attractions and novel features for the comfort of passengers.

A new wharf is proposed for Santa Monica at North Beach, as the most desirable landing place for the steamer.

A second steamer is proposed for a run between San Pedro and San Diego, touching at all intermediate points.

I. W. W. LEADERS UNDER ARREST

HOQUIM, Wash.—When the Lytle lumber mill was opened Monday 200 armed citizens established a line 300 feet from the plant and as the Industrial Workers of the World strike leaders appeared, followed by other strikers, they were stopped.

Those who attempted to cross the line were arrested, and a dozen ring-leaders, including two or three who were armed, were sent to jail. Dr. H. F. Titus, the alleged leader of the strikers, who was arrested on a city warrant Saturday and released on bail Sunday, was re-arrested later on a federal warrant, charging sedition.

LABORERS QUIT ON CANADIAN ROAD

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Work on the Canadian Northern railroad is entirely tied up by a strike of laborers under the direction of the Industrial Workers of the World, says a despatch from Kamloops, B. C.

Fully 5000 construction gangmen had quit work on the railway Monday night and contractors operating to the north of Kamloops said the tie-up of the tracks was complete from Kamloops to Thirty Men camp, the most easterly point to which the railway has been carried.

INDIAN LANDS TO BE IMPROVED SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—According to information from Myton, Utah, thousands of dollars soon are to be expended in the cultivation of the Indian lands of the Uintah Indian reservation.

MINNESOTA SETTLERS DOUBLE NUMBER OF THOSE OF LAST YEAR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than 2000 families, principally those of farmers from states east and south, have entered this state since Jan. 1. As many farmers came into the state last year as came in the three preceding years. If the present rate continues twice as many will come in this year as last.

At the Minnesota transfer on 15 days 1512 carloads of "immigrant movable" have been unloaded in the little stock yards that adjoin the transfer, where horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, sheep, pigeons, cats and rabbits westward bound have been taken out, rested temporarily, as the law requires, and then put back in the cars and started again. Never were M. J. Doolley, superintendent of the transfer, and his assistants so busy. A record westward movement of settlers and their effects has been on, is still on, and will keep on, railroad men say, for some time to come.

The Great Northern road brought into Minnesota 357 carloads of immigrant movables since Jan. 1, billed for unloading at Minnesota stations. This is almost 100 carloads more than in the same time last year, when 260 cars were brought in. The Soo road, although it is moving most of the 600 carloads of settlers' effects with which the season opened, into western Canada, is carrying more cars than last year to Minnesota stations, and the Northern Pacific, although handling a big western settlers' traffic, has brought more into Minnesota by nearly 50 per cent than a year ago and has many more coming.

NON-RESIDENT STOCKHOLDERS

WASHINGTON—It was held by the United States supreme court on Monday that one state could not refuse to enforce judgments of another state in regard to the liability of stockholders for corporate debts. This decision was announced by Justice Van Devanter in the case of Theodore R. Converse, receiver of the Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company, a Minnesota corporation, against Caroline A. Hamilton, a stockholder in the company, but a resident of Wisconsin.

A Minnesota court had issued an order assessing stockholders to meet the debts of the corporation. Wisconsin courts held that the Minnesota court had no jurisdiction over a Wisconsin stockholder. This holding was reversed.

MINNESOTA MINES ONE THIRD OF ALL IRON ORE IN WORLD

St. Louis County Alone Furnishes 60 Per Cent of the Production in the United States Every Year

HELPS OUT SCHOOLS

Royalty From Leases on Grants Made by Government Give State Largest Educational Fund in Union

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than one third of all the iron ore mined in the world is produced in Minnesota. According to recent figures St. Louis county alone produced 60 per cent of the iron ore mined in the United States.

The iron mining industry may be said to have started in September, 1884, with the completion of the railroad to Tower, on the Vermilion range.

The discovery of the Missabe range and its opening in the early 90's gave great impetus to iron mining. In 1893 there was about 600,000 tons of iron ore shipped from the Missabe.

During this same year 800,000 tons of ore was shipped from the Vermilion range. Vermilion shipments have ranged from 900,000 to 2,000,000 tons a year. The shipments from the Missabe have reached 28,000,000 tons in one year.

The next forward step was the opening of the western Missabe range and the commencement by the Oliver Mining Company of ore dressing experiments on the sandy, low grade ores of that district. The result of these experiments is seen in the huge concentrator or washing plant that has been in operation at Coleraine since 1910.

The daily output of this plant is about 10,000 tons of merchantable concentrate containing 37 per cent iron, made from twice the quantity of unmerchantable ore material containing 37 to 45 per cent of iron. Other concentrators are in the process of construction on the range.

The United States Steel Corporation has commenced work on a large steel plant at Duluth and the indications are that before long much of the ore mined in Minnesota will be manufactured into steel in the same section.


It is estimated that over 85,000 people in St. Louis county are directly dependent on the iron mining industry. About 20 per cent of this number represents the population connected with transportation, outlying exploration, etc., the rest being the resident population.

The fact that there are so many people connected with this industry shows that there is a great need for more farmers in the northern section to help keep up the food supply. A ready market is found on the iron ranges for the produce of the northern Minnesota farmer.

A new range has just been opened in Crow Wing near Brainerd and Deerwood. This range, the Cuyuna, is already in the process of development and the ore has been found to be of exceptional quality. With the opening of several branch lines of railroad this range will take its place alongside the Vermilion and Missabe.

In 1910 there were 108 mines in operation, employing 17,613 men at an average wage of \$2.65. Ore shipments for that year aggregated 31,245,375 tons. One mine alone produced nearly 4,000,000 tons of ore. Five mines produced over 1,000,000 tons and a host of them produced from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons each. Much of the mining is the surface process and incidental to the work of mining during 1910 26,000,000 cubic feet of overburden was stripped.

The state owns a large number of mines on the ranges. Most of these are part of the school grant made by the federal government. Lands that were once only large swamps have proved to be mines of great value. The state has adopted the policy of leasing



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HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP LINE SECURES ENTRY TO LOS ANGELES PORT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—An agreement between the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, made recently, means the making of Los Angeles a port of call for the 26 10,000-ton steamships of that company and the discharge of 80,000 tons of freight that is now unloaded at San Diego, and trans-shipped to Los Angeles.

To make the agreement effective and permanent, the consent of the municipal authorities to a wharf franchise was necessary, and this consent was asked by the president of the steamship company, George S. Dearborn of New York, and Superintendent Platt of the Southern Pacific, at a special meeting of the harbor commission.

This important agreement was ratified by President Sproule of the Southern Pacific Company. Under it the Southern Pacific leases for a nominal rental to the steamship company, 1000 feet of waterfront immediately north of the E. K. Wood Company's lumber wharf, inside the channel, opposite Dead Man's island.

The site is to have a superficial area of 110,000 square feet and on it trans-sheds, railroad connections and warehouses are to be erected.

It is in proximity to the projected harbor highway, through San Pedro, which the city is condemning, and is in a strategic position, both for ocean and land transportation.

U. S. IMPORTING MANY POTATOES

NEW YORK—Six thousand tons of potatoes, the largest shipment ever received in New York, arrived from London on Monday on the steamship Minnehaha. There are enough of them to supply 24,000,000 meals for an adult.

A bag of 108 pounds, the shipment is valued at more than \$250,000. The government collected \$50,000 in duties.

Thirty-two hundred tons of Irish potatoes, in 43,500 bags, should arrive in Boston on April 10 in the steamship Armenian, from Liverpool. The liner also has 12,000 bags of onions. In the first three months of this year the imports of potatoes from Great Britain have been 267,952 bags containing 756,718 bushels.

these mines to various mining companies.

A royalty of 25 cents a ton is paid by the companies and a minimum as to the amounts mined is fixed. The revenue to the school fund is increasing every year. The opening of the iron mines belonging to the school fund of the state has made possible the largest school fund owned by any state in the Union.

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Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

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Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

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The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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Andrews-Herr Paper Co., 51 India St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Day State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

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The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

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and a good way to help toward doing your best in advertising is to put the Monitor on your newspaper list. And there is no time like the present.

CAPT. SCOTT LAUDED FOR DETAILED WORK IN ANTARCTIC WORLD

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald quotes from an editorial in the Daily Telegraph dealing with Captain Scott's expedition in the Antarctic. In part the Daily Telegraph says:

"It is much too early to begin an appreciation of Captain Scott's scientific results. We are able, however, to gain some idea of the spirit in which his expedition went to work from his references to a party of three which was detached from the main station to observe the incubation of the emperor penguins at their rookery."

"The party left at the end of June in the perpetual darkness of the Antarctic midsummer night. After five weeks of extraordinary hardships and perils in tempestuous weather and in cold unusual even in that region, the party returned to camp having accomplished the first winter journey yet dared by any traveler in the Antarctic, and what spoil was there to show for the adventure? The men had found no many penguins in the rookery, but fortunately some eggs at different stages of development were obtained, which should give considerable information concerning this interesting bird."

"Geographical, geological and other observations were pursued in the same spirit of devotion to something more solid than a race to the pole."

"Readers of Captain Scott's fascinating story," continues the editorial, "will receive an impression of men busied about every detail of a laborious and complex piece of expert work, a task ranging over a wide territory, not confined to single line of route and pursued with such complete absence of haste that that land of awful emptiness and terror might have been a laboratory in the heart of a genial civilization."

"The expedition, indeed, seems to have formed a society not without light heartedness among the blizzards and lonely spaces of the frozen world. It even had football, nor were the pleasures of the mind forgotten. A series of lectures was organized, not all perhaps entirely serious, in the four dark months for the relaxation of the company, all of whom were very fully occupied with their station duties and work."

"Captain Amundsen, it will be remembered, attributed his success in great part to the magnificent work of his dog teams, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, while still pinning his faith to ponies, has admitted that the Norwegian's great experience and perfect management of that means of transportation made it better for his particular purpose. Captain Scott, it will be seen, though he had dogs also, staked a great deal of the success of his expedition on the powers of the pony and many an anxious, perilous and exhausting day did his reliance on the heavier animal occasion, as his narrative makes clear enough."

HARVARD BRIDGE CARS REROUTED

Beginning today, and during the rebuilding of tracks on Massachusetts avenue between Beacon street and Lafayette square, all Harvard bridge cars from Cambridge to Roxbury and the subway will be run via Cottage Farm bridge, Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street, both ways.

Cars will be run as frequently as practicable from the corner of Beacon street and Massachusetts avenue to Brookline street over Harvard bridge, and transfers will be issued to and from these cars and the Roxbury and subway cars at Beacon street and Massachusetts avenue, in addition to the existing transfer. The Field's Corner to Brookline street car will be run to Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street only.

MACHINE-MAKING FIRMS CONSOLIDATE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Consolidation of F. E. Reed Company, Prentice Bros. Company, Reed Foundry Company, Reed & Curtis Machine Screw Company, and the Cambridge street plant of the Crompton Associates of Worcester, to be known as the Reed-Prentice Company, has virtually been completed with a capitalization of \$2,500,000. The combined companies will constitute one of the largest machine making concerns in the country.

The officers of the new company are: George F. Fuller, president; F. E. Reed and Vernon F. Prentice, vice-presidents; and George Crompton, secretary and treasurer.

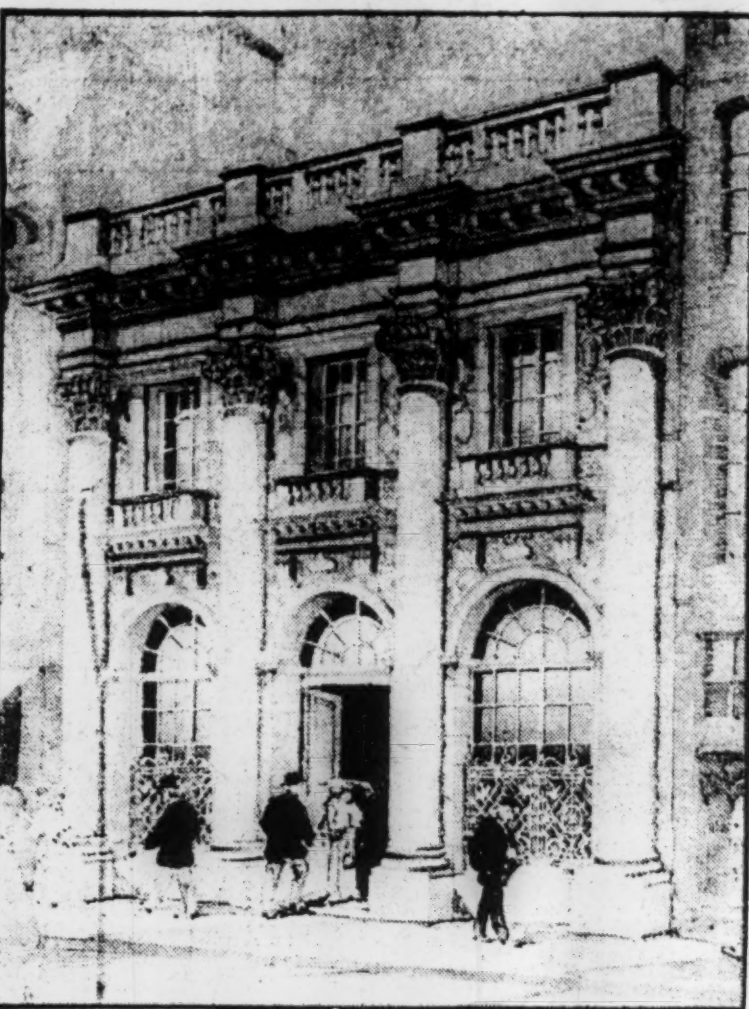
SENATOR GARDNER VICTORY FORECAST

AUGUSTA, Me.—That United States Senator Obadiah Gardner, who was appointed by Governor Plaisted to succeed the late Senator Frye, will be formally elected senator by the Legislature today seemed certain when that body reconvened after a week's recess. Senator Gardner's only rival is Frederick A. Powers of Houlton, a Republican leader of the state and formerly a judge. The election is for a full term beginning March 4, 1913.

CARPENTERS STRIKE

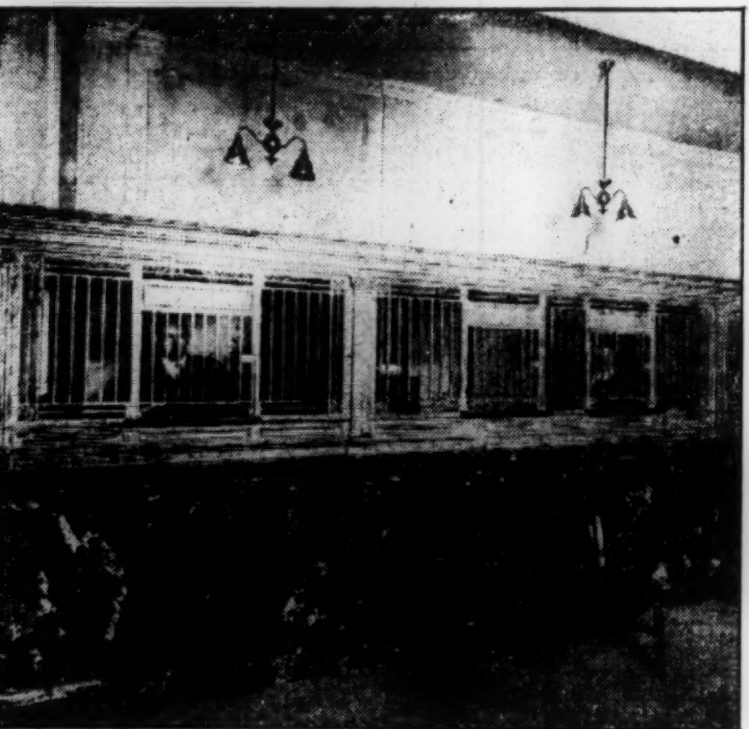
BENNINGTON, Vt.—All the union carpenters and painters struck Monday for an eight-hour day and the scale of wages paid for nine hours.

TRUST COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING



Exterior of Cosmopolitan's home just opened at 74 and 76 Devonshire street

INTERIOR VIEW OF BANKING OFFICE



Glimpse of interior of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company's building thrown open for public inspection

NEW BANK MAKES THRIFT EASIER FOR FOREIGNER IN CITY

Officers of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company today are showing their friends over the new banking building at 76 Devonshire street, just opened by the company with a particular appeal to industrious, thrifty people who have come here from other shores. Sixteen different dialects and languages are spoken by employees, who are all experienced bank men, many of them having been engaged in financial work in other countries.

In the basement of the new building are the safety deposit vaults and the savings bank accommodations. Here the personal identification system will be used.

The main banking department is lofty with a mezzanine floor around it. On this upper floor are the bookkeepers' desks, adding machines, typewriters and exchange, as well as the telephone exchange. On the Devonshire street side are the directors' room and others for customers desiring the services of interpreters.

The officers of the new bank are: Silas Peirce, president; Max Mitchell, vice-president; Arthur L. Potter, treasurer; Horace E. Hildreth, secretary; Dr. Rocco Brandisi, Philip Cabot, Lee M. Friedman, M. H. Gulesian, Aaron Halpern, Horace E. Hildreth, Patrick B. Magrane, Max Mitchell, Francis P. O'Connor, Patrick F. O'Keefe, G. L. Peavey, Silas Peirce, Ernest E. Smith, J. Everett Stone, Charles Weil, Parry C. Wiggins and Simon Vorenberg, directors.

REVERE POLICE CHIEF REMOVED

Ralph N. Butterworth, the newly appointed chief of police of Revere, has been removed from office and Fred W. Sackett, a former chief, named in his place. At a town meeting last night the selectmen removed Mr. Butterworth and the voters voted to refer to the next annual town meeting the question of whether the provisions of the civil service act should apply to the selection of a chief of police.

INSPECTORS ELECT OFFICERS

H. L. B. Lawton was reelected president of the Custom House Inspectors' Association of Boston Monday evening at the annual meeting of that body at the Quincy house. Other officers chosen were Robert O'Doherty, vice-president; W. H. Bond, secretary; J. A. Mulken, treasurer; Charles E. Ryan, M. E. Wood and J. P. Green, executive committee.

ASSOCIATION HEARS TALK ON CHILD-TRAINING

SHARON, Mass.—Members of Sharon's Parents-Teachers-Friends Association held their second meeting in the town hall Monday night. A constitution and bylaws were adopted.

Walter Leroy Smith, principal of the Malden Commercial School, spoke on "The Three R's." Instead of reading, writing and arithmetic, Mr. Smith's three R's were respect, responsibility and results. He said children should be taught the duty of paying respect to those in authority. They should learn self respect and honor which makes for responsibility. The results to be obtained from school, home and social training, he said, are to develop useful men and women. Mr. Smith said: "It is the work of the Parents-Teachers-Friends Association to cooperate with the teachers in their school work by the fundamental training of the home and by encouragement and support in their efforts at school."

ACTOR-MANAGER TERRY PASSES

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Edward O'Connor Terry, one of the best known English actor-managers, passed away today. His first London appearance was at the Surrey theater in 1867 and in rapid succession he appeared in the Lyceum and then the Strand. He remained at the Strand until 1875, when he went to the Gaiety. There he stayed until 1887, when he opened Terry's theater with "Sweet Lavender," playing the part of Dick Phenyl. He was one of the leading Free Masons, being past grand treasurer of the English grand lodge and founder and first master of Edward Terry lodge. He was very prominent in fraternal and charitable circles, had written many books and had played in almost every country in the world.

ALDERMEN DISCUSS PETITION

Petition presented some time ago by the Metropolitan Coal Company to the board of aldermen of Chelsea for right to erect a coal pocket with iron covering on the George D. Emery wharf adjoining its coal wharf was discussed at length Monday night. James C. Denning, superintendent of buildings, and David M. Hudson, chief of the fire department, were summoned to give their opinion on the matter.

BAY STATE NEWS

MELROSE

George E. Hawes, head of the commercial department of the high school, is to give the members of the commercial department illustrations of the work done on the steamship Franconia, at Harvard College and at the Lowell textile school by visiting these places during the next three Saturdays.

The Murray Club of Swampscott furnished the entertainment for the Teachers Club in the high school hall Monday night. The Lincoln school teachers were hosts. They are Willis S. Fisher, principal, and the Misses Emma M. Thompson, Harriet M. Dow, Alice Long, Annie M. Long, Ethel M. Foster, Jeanette A. Doane, Amelia Trowbridge and Grace A. Lynde.

READING

The Meadowbrook Golf Club will open the season on April 19 and has appointed the following committees: Tournament, Richard J. Walsh, chairman; Mrs. George H. Nowell, Lovell Hanson; house committee, O. M. Wade, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Merlon E. Brande, Mrs. Will E. Twombly, Mrs. Harry T. Watkins, Mrs. Charles E. Loring; greens committee, Harry T. Watkins, chairman.

The public library has had a gift of 180 volumes from the Medford public library, largely non-fiction. These books were a part of the library of the late Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, the donation of which to the Medford city library resulted in a number of duplicates.

WALTHAM

Spenser Musical Club is to present two playlets in the assembly hall of the free reading room this evening. In the comedy "At the Junction" Ernest Nealon, Roger Coughlin, James Curran, Miss Ethel Murray and Miss Eva Porter will appear. "A Pair of Burglars" will have Robert Murray, Harry Beardsley, Miss Mary Coughlin and Miss Ada Bailey in the cast.

Figures prepared by City Auditor Denniston show that the city has paid \$126,000 on its gross debt during the year and that the gross indebtedness is now \$1,977,500. There is \$860,620 in the sinking fund, leaving a net municipal debt of \$475,879.

QUINCY

Adams chapter, D. R., held its monthly meeting at the President John Adams home Monday afternoon. The hostesses were Mrs. E. Graville Pratt, Mrs. G. T. Magee and Mrs. Osborne Rogers. William Appleton of Boston delivered an address on "Old Houses of Boston." Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. L. H. Startevant.

The Wollaston Tennis Club has elected: President, Arthur B. Hillman; clerk, Clarence Hutton; treasurer, Charles E. Barker; directors, Arthur B. Hillman, Charles E. Barker, Clarence Hutton, H. H. Albee and C. H. Baker.

MALDEN

The Kenwood Club at its annual meeting elected: President, Frank D. Stevens; secretary, John H. Studley; treasurer, William A. Jackson; directors, the officers and George R. Presby, Edward E. Seavey, George H. Hartley and Harry G. Fraser. The club reported a balance of \$228 on hand.

Members of the Board of Trade have written Fire Commissioner Nutter requesting that hydrants on Eastern avenue and Commercial streets in the factory section be connected with the regular water service mains as well as the high pressure services.

EVERETT

The assessors commenced their annual tour Monday with one new member on the board, George A. Murphy, editor of the Everett Herald. The assistant assessors appointed by the board to list the polls are J. J. Barry, Howard Furness, Leon Swift, Michael Green, John H. Jordan, Ralph V. Spear, Gustav F. Braun and Allen P. Lake.

Col. E. Leroy Sweetser of the eighth regiment, who was in command of the troops at Lawrence for several weeks, gave an address at the meeting of the Board of Trade Monday night on the Lawrence strike.

MEDFORD

Harmony lodge of Odd Fellows held its meeting Monday night in the newly finished quarters of the lodge in the Opera House block, with a roll call, supper and entertainment.

A delegation from the New York state library is to visit the local public library April 9. A delegation from the New York public library visited it Monday, spending several hours inspecting the collection of rare books contained in the Medford public library.

ARLINGTON

The Arlington Woman's Aid Association is holding an all-day meeting today in Adelphi hall. Mrs. Walter K. Hutchinson, chairman of the finance committee, reports that \$125.22, has been collected by the association, while Mrs. Frederick B. Thompson, chairman of the work committee, states that \$849.69 has been expended from this amount. Mrs. True Worthy White is president of the association.

WAKEFIELD

At the meeting of the Merchants and Business Men's Association Monday night the plans were completed for the anniversary dinner and entertainment in Flanley hall, April 15, and Thomas Hickey, Frank A. Long, Frank E. Cox, Louis P. Gowing, Nathaniel E. Cutler, J. Warren Poland, George F. Lucas and Harris M. Dolbeare were named as the reception committee.

BROOKLINE

Requisition has been made to the civil service commission for names of eligible persons to fill two vacancies in the police department.

PROF. MURRAY TELLS OF PART OF CHORUS IN GREEK DRAMA

Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford, England, gave the first of his Lowell Institute lectures on Monday afternoon at Huntington hall. His subject was "The Form of Greek Tragedy" and he discussed first the chorus. He spoke in introduction of the welcome he received in Boston and Cambridge five years ago and his pleasure in being remembered as testified by the hall full of listeners.

To understand the Greek chorus is necessary to any true sympathy with Greek drama. Apparently at the moment when the hero—or most often a heroine, since the women are most prominent in these dramas—is planning some drastic deed of revenge or the like which could only be carried out in secrecy, suddenly enters a group of 15 persons, who make remarks about what she is doing with no attempt to hinder her. Here is no verisimilitude of course, but modern folk have to consider that great artists like the Greek tragedians did not violate the laws of verity in this way unless something more important than verisimilitude were to be gained by so doing.

The thing gained is just this: the crude and harsh realism of the tragic crises of these dramas is lifted by the words of the chorus on to a higher level, into words above and beyond the human suffering and agony of the hour. The chorus was originally a group of dancers, and the dance was the primitive form of manifesting what early man had not words to convey. He used his whole body to give expression as it were to the overflow of feelings, especially of religious emotion. To kneel in prayer waiting for the return of one's

hero was called a dance. So the chorus, which at first expressed in mere attitude ideas transcending ordinary speech, gradually began to utter them in poetry. The chorus comes on to discover in the tragedy of the scene the elements that are beautiful and abiding and express these in poetry of such power that it leads thought away from the pain to the higher realities that may be there disguised. Professor Murray said that memory does the same thing for most of us with sad events of the past.

The Greek chorus was, therefore, usually made up of superhuman beings or of those who from their human condition—for example as suppliants, clinging to the altar as their only hope—were lifted out of the worldly running and the preoccupations of time and place to see things in their universal aspect.

He illustrated this by fancying a tragedy with Lord Nelson's last words as the motive. The hero is brought in after Trafalgar and says a few words about his country and makes his pathetic appeal to Lady Hamilton. Here are hinted mixed emotions which if fully uttered by the soldier would seem absurd and weak. The Greek chorus would take these up to their highest terms, express all that lies implied in the broken words and set forth what was beautiful and noble, the patriotism and sacrifice, the affection and memory in parting. In modern works the best imitation of a Greek chorus is perhaps found in Shelley's "Prometheus."

Professor Murray lectures again on Wednesday and Friday at five. The lectures are free.

CHARLESTOWN FOLK ASK FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Charlestown citizens asked for a new municipal building on the site of the present building in City square and a small park at Hancock square, when the annual town meeting was held in the Charlestown high school Monday night. Mayor Fitzgerald read a statement, telling of many improvements in Charlestown which are under way or for which appropriations have been made.

Dr. Silva said the court room facilities are inadequate; that the records of the court were not kept in fireproof compartments, as required by the law, the violation of which calls for a \$5000 fine; that juvenile offenders are obliged to sit in the courtroom, in violation of the law, during trials and that juvenile cases are heard in the judge's office.

FENWAY COURT IS OPEN TWO WEEKS

Fenway Court is to be open every day the rest of this week and all of next week from 12 o'clock noon until 3 p. m. to ticket holders. It is Mrs. Gardner's custom to open her house at this time only for a week. The demand for tickets, however, has brought the extension.

New works of interest include a group of drawings by Henri Matisse, and some Japanese etchings.

Mrs. Gardner has been one of the first women to recognize fifteenth century Italian terra-cotta art and a favorite of hers, which also found favor with the public is Civitali's "Madonna and Child," done in terra-cotta.

LEGISLATIVE NIGHT AT MASONIC LODGE

St. John's lodge legislative night when those connected with the State House, either officially or in a legislative capacity, and who are Masons, assemble in the temple to witness the lodge ceremonies, which are preceded by a dinner, was last evening.

Including members of St. John's and visitors from three score other lodges, there were upward of 500 present in Corinthian hall, after dinner had been served for the special guests.

MERCHANTS FAVOR STREET PROJECT

Indorsement of the plan to widen St. James avenue has been sent to Mayor Fitzgerald by the Boylston Street Merchants' Association. The association recommends a width of 90 feet from Berkeley street to the proposed Arlington street extension.

DAUGHTERS OF MAINE MEET

Somerville's Daughters of Maine club held their annual meeting and election of officers Monday night. These officers were elected: President, Ella W. Jacobs; recording secretary, Adrianna A. Sears; corresponding secretary, Helen Hollahan; treasurer, Nellie H. Haskell.

LEXINGTON

At the meeting of the Lexington Fellowship of Charities in Cary hall this evening at 8 o'clock, the finance committee, Edward P. Merriam, chairman, will make its report.

The selectmen have made the following annual appointments: Trustee of the bridge fund, John F. Turner; forest warden, Azor P. Howe; sealer of weights and measures, Charles E. Hadley; janitor of town hall and Stone building (Cary branch library), Peter T. Gillooley; trustees of Gammell fund, Miss Rose M. Tucker and Mrs. William W. Reed.

WATERTOWN

Officers elected by West Watertown Improvement Association are: President, T. James Gallagher; secretary, Andrew J. Donnelly; treasurer, Fred W. Messier.

BRITISH ROYAL HEIR WELCOMED IN PARIS ON COMING TO STUDY

NEW YORK—A Paris message to the Herald says that the Prince of Wales arrived at the Gare du Nord at night and was received by the prefect of Paris, M. Lepine; the Marquis and Marchioness de Breteuil and several of the English colony.

A large crowd outside the station cheered the prince as he entered the automobile and drove off to the Breteuil home.

The Prince of Wales is here incognito under the name of the Earl of Chester. He will be received by President Faillieres today.

France is showing the greatest interest in the arrival of the prince, who is to spend several months in the French capital with the Marquis de Breteuil, whose wife was Miss Edith Garner, daughter of William T. Garner, once vice-commander of the New York Yacht Club.

The Viscountess de Breteuil, the sister-in-law of the marquis, also is an American, who before her marriage was Miss Edythe Grant.

The American colony in Paris, therefore, takes keen interest in the sojourn here of the Prince of Wales, who is coming with his tutor to complete his education in French.

The Marquis and the Marchioness de Breteuil possess a fine mansion in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, in which a suite of rooms is to be placed at the disposal of the prince.

The newspapers express the hope in welcoming the Prince of Wales that he will like his grandfather, King Edward, who became fond of Paris. The Marquis de Breteuil was for years a close friend of King Edward.

CHINESE REPUBLIC IS GIVEN \$1,050,000 BY BELGIAN SYNDICATE

NEW YORK—The Russo-Asiatic Bank has just handed over to the representatives of the Chinese government at Washington 1,500,000 taels (approximately \$1,050,000) on behalf of a Belgian syndicate, whose representative in Peking says the Chinese government has been credited already with 5,500,000 taels (approximately \$3,850,000), says a New York Herald message from Peking.

The opposition to the premier, Tang Shao Yi, appears to be increasing in northern China, where there is a belief that the so-called Belgian loan is principally a Russian enterprise, while Russia's reluctance to enter the international group which is arranging loans to the Chinese government is attributed to the desire not to be hampered by being bound to the other powers.

The public ceremony connected with the office of the provisional President of the Chinese republic took place in the hall of the national assembly on Monday afternoon. Speeches were delivered by the speaker of the assembly and by several assemblymen.

Dr. Sun made a dignified farewell speech. He urged that every effort be made to bring about a united China and to achieve the highest ideals of the republic. He reiterated his confidence in President Yuan Shi Kai, in the cabinet formed by Tang Shao Yi and in the national assembly.

G. F. WILLIAMS TO MANAGE CAMPAIGN FOR CHAMP CLARK

George Fred Williams will manage Champ Clark's campaign in Massachusetts according to information received from Frederick Dubois, manager of the Clark Washington bureau. The announcement was delayed until Mr. Williams started west to talk in behalf of the speaker at Detroit tomorrow evening and the following evening at Grand Rapids.

James A. Watson, who has had charge of the circulation papers for George Fred Williams, filed the Williams papers for delegate-at-large and the Champ Clark presidential papers at the office of the secretary of state yesterday afternoon. The Williams papers have over 1100 signatures.

Nomination papers for Taft delegates will be filed for the thirteenth Congress district today completing the 15 districts of the state.

ICE MONOPOLY IS CHARGED IN SUIT FOR ACCOUNTING

Charges of monopoly in restraint of trade have been made against the Boston Ice Company, the Independent Ice Company of Boston and the American Ice Company of New York in a suit for an accounting brought by James R. Corey of Spencer and Jarvis W. Ferris of Woburn, minority stockholders of the Independent Ice Company.

The suit also names as defendants George A. Taylor of Somerville, treasurer of the Independent Ice Company; Frank J. Bartlett of Malden, president of the Boston Ice Company; and Wesley M. Oler of New York, president of the American Ice Company.

The suit alleges that the Boston company has obtained control of the other two through its directorate and has kept prices up.

JAPAN'S WAR MINISTER PASSES

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—General Baron Ishimoto, minister of war, has passed away.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

AMERICAN young man to take charge of fruit department, must understand the business fully. Apply by letter only. OWNER'S MARKET.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED. MALE.

OSTON AND N. F.

...the same.

STON AND N. E.

VATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENTER (28), residence Charles-
gle, 815; good refs. Mention No.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
8) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
2

BAKER Man (74), wishes position
man, caretaker or general man-
ner, 12 Metropolitan av., Ros-
2

FEET wants position; 3 years
with high grade cars; no female and
11 August ref. references. J. P.
Roxbury. 2

R or repairman (36), Scotch-
land, wishes private and gen-
preferred. G. WEBSTER, 124
2

EITZ, M. C. A. graduate, de-
cision with policy family; will go
city, St. Boston. 3

R, 34½ years' experience,
repair; will accept position over-
married man with no fam-
buried. CARL THOMAS, 102
2

R (29) desires permanent po-
sition family; practical re-
nished; moderate repairs; ref.
the temperate. FOREST A.
Holland at Hyde Park. 2

R who can do auto repair
wants more work; wishes to
at present. J. H. McLAUGHLIN,
RYE E. ROUSSEAU, 20 Myer-
8

R colored; would like po-
tential family; no female; has
high-grade cars. ROBERT
M. Smith st., Lynn, Mass. 8

R wants job; American;
able; willing to go abroad;
driving; understands house-
work. L. E. CHUTE, E. Bay
2

second cook, residence Bos-
ton; good ref. and exp.;
near Rte. 1A. Mention No. 8
EMP. OFFICE (no fees)
Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
2

tion; references; im-
EMP. OFFICE (help find
Central st., room 25, Low-
2998. 2

ed first-class, economical
clean, steady and reliable
in hotel. Tel. 20 MYER-
BOURGE G. ALLAWAY, 10
Boston; phone TRUM 2101. 2

tailine dyes and pigments
experience and references;
is colorist; residence
ried; will go anywhere and
prospect of advancement;
wishes to leave home. Men-
tion No. 8. **STATE FREE EMP.**
charges. 8 Kneeland
Oxford 2305. 2

tary or assistant hotel,
dependence; single; first-
education and experience;
No. 686. **STATE FREE**
Tel. Oxford 2908. 8 Kneel-
2

g or laborer, picker and
Boston, age 24, single,
and references; \$10 a week.
E FREE EMP. OFFICE, Men-
8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

Salesman or agent (48);
owner of house furnishings;
married; first-class
week; no female. No. 607.
EMP. OFFICE (no fee)
Grand st., Boston. Tel. 2

xperienced in loan office,
Union City, N.Y. men-
tion No. 8. 33 Central
Mass.; tel. 2908. 2

merican (43), strictly
utilizing educated, neatly
country; will give port
of. FRED E. WISNER,
Massachusetts. 2

w-thirds desires po-
temperature and reliable
reference. **STATE FREE**
St. Boston. 1

ENGINEER with full
rating, ventilating equip-
on residence Dayton,
Ohio; middle West,
the states; high class;
month; mention 687.
P. O. BOX 102, New Cas-
tel, St. Boston. Tel. 2

Hotel wants position;
EMP. OFFICE (no fee)
Central st., rm. 38, their
2

all-round (colored)
garding house or pri-
vate. Reference, FRANK
st., Roxbury, Mass. 4

all-round cook or
furnish best referen-
ces and reliability.
ALBERT C. ADAMS, 5
2

r general office or
young man (23);
knowledge stenography
dress. E. HAROLD
st., Malden, Mass. 2

want place together;
laundry work; man
ref. cars, houses;
ref. room. 8
EMP. OFFICE,
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collector; compe-
tent. B. A. EMP. ASSOC.
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7

N., interior (rest-
married); union
STATE FREE EMP.
2nd). Kneeland
200. 2

ER (28), degree
science; 10 years' ex-
perience; knowledge of
machines of all
kinds. Ref. Write
Davis st., Boston. 2

WORK want steady habits,
Bos. 19 Silby st.
2

Man (47), good
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place. SAMUEL S.
e st., Cambridge.
3

y man experi-
enced, shrewd, hard-
working, honest,
kind and frugal.
and Boston. 3

colored man
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residence South
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ICE (no fees)
Central. Tel. Ox.
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WILLIAM GOFF,
Lex st., Low-
6

REACTION CAUSED
BY PROFIT TAKING
AT HIGHER LEVEL

LONDON COPPERS UP

MARCH INCORPORATIONS

TANK CARS

Lease all steel modern tank cars to ship liquid freight. Terms reasonable.

EITH CAR COMPANY

Investor Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Copper	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/8	20 1/2
164	164 1/4	163 1/2	164	
Steel	22	22	21 5/8	21 5/8
Steel pl.	73 1/2	73 5/8	73	73
and	27 3/8	27 3/8	27	27
and pl.	55 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
elms	157	157	156	156
is & I	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Pacific	114 1/4	114 1/8	114	114
Railway	30 1/4	30 1/8	29 3/4	30

choice, per bu.	\$2,606 2/3;	Algonk
choice hand picked, \$2,500 2/60;		Annab
small white, \$2,290 2/25; yel-		Ariz
best, \$2,406 2/50; red kidney,		Boston
75a-2,80.		Butte
		Butte
Connecticut river, 100-lb bag,		Chino
York state, per 100-lb bag,		East
western, per 100-lb bag, \$3.25		Har
uban, per crate, \$3.50 a 4.50.		Haver
Per bbl, \$1,500 4.50.		Indian
pineapples, per crate, \$2,500		Inspir
cherries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50		Island
awberries, Florida, per qt,		Is Cre
		Isle Ro
		Kerr R

10c. No 1 pkg stk 22c; reets 5397.	ponding
mkt firm; lsts 19 3/4 @ 20c, ordinary	Exchange
19c 19 1/2c; reets 15,006.	Balances
GIN, III—Butter, market unchanged,	United
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EXPLISTE		SECURITIES		excess of	
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	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28 1/8	
	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	

of 1910, being (prior to deduction of charges, etc.) \$4,579,565 the largest incorporation. The increased plant provided by capital expenditures of the last few years is not as yet, on account of unfavorable market conditions, being operated to maximum output; and this, with low prices, has prevented this increased capacity from contributing in any adequate measure to actual earnings.

NEW YORK CURB
NEW YORK—Curb market irregular:
High Valley Coal 244@248, Can Mar-
coni 8½@8¾, Eng Marconi 30@35, Amer
Marconi 48@52, Guggenheim Explor

and vacate the berth at the South refinery wharf. Officers of the vessel report favorable sailing conditions all the way. Captain Clark said that the steamer Windermere which was expected here last Saturday from Cienfuegos had been delayed at the Cuban port and would not reach here before tomorrow night. The Arica, Arica,

NEW STEEL PRODUCTION RECORD
SHARON, Pa.—A world's record was broken in steel production at Shenango alloy steel plant of the Carnegie Steel Company at New Castle for the week ended March 23. Plant produced 16,271 tons of ingots and 14,093 tons of sheet and tin bars, as against 13,552 tons of ingots and 13,678 tons of sheet and tin bars in January, 1906.

STOCK DIVIDEND RUMORS
PHILADELPHIA — An unconfirmed rumor is printed here that the Northern Central lease to the Pennsylvania railroad may be changed so that Northern Central before rental begins will pay

	High 300	Low 300	Last 300
Week	41c	6c	6c
Organized Nevada.....	27c	24c	24c
State Gas.....	27c	24c	24c
Wyocelo.....	27c	24c	24c
Ion Ely.....	27c	24c	24c

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Latest Market Reports of Interest to Investors

SHOE MARKET EXPERIENCES A TEMPORARY QUIET PERIOD

Advancing Prices Seem to Be the Rule and There Is Much Reluctance at Placing Orders—Leather Quotations Continue Firm

A quiet spell has seized the shoe market and is expected to continue until next week. The past week improved somewhat over several preceding ones, as quite a number of the larger buyers were here, and while their stay was for a few days only the purpose of their visit was to place orders for next season's business, which made their presence very welcome to those they deal with.

The advanced prices which have now been applied, more or less, to all lines have been the chief reason for so many mid-season visitors, the conditions becoming so acute as to make it inadvisable to transact business through the mails, as is the usual custom.

The reluctance of placing orders at a sharp advance is manifest in the manufacturers as well as in the buyers. The former have been doing this for some time, while the latter having been somewhat skeptical have postponed transactions for future needs, with the hope that the stock market would take a favorable turn. But this has not been the case; as a matter of fact, leather values are above the figures of a month ago. Furthermore, it is asserted by dealers that the prices are still below what the prospects indicate they will be.

Opinions of interested persons regarding business aspects are seldom admitted by those who are looking for things to come their way, but the fact remains that future needs cannot be acquired at as favorable terms and prices as existed before March 1. That some buyers are convinced of this is proved by orders which reached this market the last 10 days, wherein prices were from 2½ to 10¢ higher than samples of the same were sold for in January.

Up to date the prospects of a declining market are not worth considering. On the contrary leather prices are as likely to rise further as they are to remain in a stationary condition, and that this is the belief of some of the large concerns, the receipt of several liberal orders at advanced prices will attest.

A number of the wholesale salesmen have been on the road seeking fair business and their success varied according to the parts of the country visited. Those going South did very well. Several fair-sized orders were secured. In the West and Northwest the results were not so satisfactory, the lingering of winter preventing buyers from taking a very cheerful view of things.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes having developed a good business among the leading retailers as an addition to their wholesale clientele have advantages which at times serve them well, and this department has been the means of giving their trade statements a different aspect to some of the other reports. Present conditions are good and the future promising.

Makers of men's medium grades are busy on specialties, but staple lines are moving in a moderate way only. Trade in colored high and low cuts is running well and calls for immediate delivery are often accompanied with additional orders.

Contracts for the fall are backward. The advance is supposed to be the contributing cause. The southern buyers are operating in a liberal manner, particularly on men's and boys' lines. Side leather shoes have received considerable benefit thereby and the factories are comparatively active. Tan chrome is in excellent demand as are all of the soft tannages. These lines feel the effects of high leather prices keenly. The trade has held back in consequence of this, but market conditions appear to show that the present prices of these shoes are likely to be changed to a higher scale than is now required.

Ladies' footwear is going freely on other than staples. White goods cannot be run through the works as fast as the trade demands. Tans are nearly as active. There is much delay caused in getting enough tanned stock and buyers have been obliged to take lots as they could be found. Patent calf is moving steadily and satin shoes in all colors are holding a good patronage. The glazed kid shoe is seldom ordered except in ladies' comfort footwear.

Misses' shoes for service have a larger reserve order list than any of the others and some of the factories are far behind in deliveries. Orders for early shipments are still being received notwithstanding that prices have advanced from 2½ cents to 7½ cents per pair.

Children's and infants' footwear are not receiving much business. The shops are fairly busy, but full orders will soon be needed or the works will have to slow down.

The leather situation is beyond any dictation. The receipts continue below normal, hides are high, and the demand is good. Under these conditions the tanners are quite independent, and expect further advances.

Hemlock sole leather had a very good domestic trade the past week, but the foreign demand was small on account of labor troubles.

The home trade bought fair sized lots, and much activity was displayed the entire week. Union sole also had a large market. Large lots are not taken, neither are the dealers expecting they will beat present prices.

Oak sole continues short of the demand. Receipts for the week were recorded as the smallest since Jan. 1, with no promise of an increase.

Prices on all grades of No. 1 s'e leather are high and very strong, and the tanners make no pretence where the prices will stop.

The calfskin market is very firm, stocks are low and sales for early delivery are taken with no promise to fulfill that requirement.

Colored calf is practically sold out for some time to come, and many back orders await receipts. Prices are firm with prospects of still further advances.

Side upper leather has been selling well all of the past month and a climbing market does not seem to retard the sales. If shoe buyers place their usual amount of orders this month, it will be hard to predict just what may happen.

Splits are as active as at any time since they became free sellers. Chrome or flexibles go out as fast as they come in.

The foreign trade has been exceptionally good of late, and the future looks bright for all grades, all weights and all finishes.

Patent calf is meeting with steady but small sales. The demand for summer is about all in and it is too early to expect much for the fall run. Besides this the foreign call has lessened of late. Therefore the business as a whole is mediocre.

Glazed kid is still below that trading point hoped for. No little effort has been made to push its merits before the public but the choice of other commodities keeps the consumption of kid at a low ebb.

DIVIDENDS

The Western Maryland Railway Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent on its preferred stock.

H. B. Clafin Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ on common stock, payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 10.

Daly West Mining Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share, payable April 20 to shareholders of record April 10.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent on its first preferred stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 16.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on the preferred stock of the Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation has been declared, and is payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 10.

Miami Copper Company directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents a share, thereby placing the stock on a 52 basis. It was just about a year ago that the company commenced the production of copper.

The Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, to be paid out of its surplus, making the total disbursement for this quarter 4 per cent.

The Mechanics Cotton Mills Corporation of Fall River has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent per share payable April 1. This is the fifth consecutive dividend of 5 per cent that it has declared. Its usual rate previously was 1½¢ per cent a quarter.

A semi-annual dividend of 83 per share on the preferred capital stock and a dividend of 82 per share on the common capital stock of Cape Breton Electric Company, Ltd., have been declared, both payable May 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 17, 1912.

SHOE BUYERS
(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 2)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chattanooga, Tenn. R. Orgin, Betterton England Shoe Co., U. S. G. R. Bright of Fowler & Co., Essex.
Indianapolis, Ind. P. Geddes of Geddes, Brown Shoe Co., Tour.
Kansas City, Mo. L. Barton of Barton Bros., Tour.

Memphis, Tenn. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co., Tour.
New Haven, Conn. M. M. Marks of O. Marks & Son, Lenox.
New York, Va. Henry Lilly of Henry Lilly Co., Essex.

Norfolk, Va. Max Pincus of the Max Pincus Shoe Co., 89 Bedford st.
Omaha, Neb. P. P. Kirkendall of P. P. Kirkendall & Co., Tour.
Petersburg, Va. Aug. Wright and M. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright & Co., U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa. T. G. Sauters of W. H. Chadwick, U. S.

Richmond, Va. Hayes Coleman of Wingo Ellet & Crump, Parker.
LEATHER BUYERS
London, Eng. W. C. Clemenson of Steinfeld & Co., Essex.
Manchester, Eng. Herbert Mills of Roberts, Procter, Ltd., Adams.
New York, N. Y. Max Roseback.

EARLY CHINESE JADE IS SUBJECT
"Early Chinese Jade" will be the topic of a talk to be given Thursday at 2:30 p. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts by Frank G. Macomber, honorary curator of western art.

CRUDE RUBBER PRICES
NEW YORK—Crude rubber prices for high-grade Para have declined 5 cents a pound during the past few days. Up-river fine in New York is quoted \$1.10, and in London \$1.18.

FOOD PRODUCTS HAVE BIG RISE IN THIRTY DAYS

Advance in Prices Attributed to Smaller Crops Last Year—Meat Figures Make Largest Gain

EXPENSE OF LIVING

NEW YORK—Food prices during past 30 days have made extraordinary advance of about 4.53 per cent, even at wholesale. Of course general tendency is for retail prices to move somewhat slower than wholesale, but during past few months any advance in wholesale prices has usually been multiplied by the time the article reached consumer.

That cost of living should rise rapidly at this time is perhaps not surprising in view of shortage of our leading crops last year. The wheat and corn crops were so small that it is natural for breadstuffs to rise, especially when we are consuming the last half or last third of the old crop and have yet a few months to wait for the new one. Moreover, hay means butter, and hay crop failure last year is logically followed by high prices for butter. Likewise, corn means pork, and it is natural that pork and lard should be exceptionally dear.

Taking foods by classes, corn in 30 days has advanced 5.8 per cent, wheat 3.9 per cent and other cereals 1 per cent. Dairy products have advanced only 1 per cent, but meat products about 13 per cent. Sugar has declined from exorbitant prices, and fruits have gone off an average of 2.3 per cent; but other foods not here included have gone up about 2.2 per cent:

	March 30	Feb. 29
Corn per bushel.....	\$1.20	\$1.25
Wheat per bushel.....	\$1.08	\$1.12
Other cereals.....	\$1.05	\$1.08
Butter per lb.....	\$2.25	\$2.30
Cheese per lb.....	\$1.15	\$1.20
Eggs per dozen.....	\$1.25	\$1.30
Milk per can.....	\$1.20	\$1.25
All dairy products, index No. 12.71	\$1.20	\$1.25
Beef per 100 lbs.....	\$7.15	\$8.15
Lard per 100 lbs.....	\$4.20	\$4.25
Live hogs.....	\$2.20	\$2.25
Short ribs.....	\$3.20	\$3.25
Sugar per 100 lbs.....	\$8.20	\$8.15
Fruits per 100 lbs.....	\$1.80	\$1.75
Other foods, index No. 54.42	\$1.20	\$1.25

Rise in meat prices brings average up because we spend so large a percentage of our total food bills for meats. Next in importance is rise in corn, not only because of its effect on pork, but also because we consume a great deal of it, especially in breakfast foods. We spend about 13.28 per cent of our total income for meat, 8.00 per cent for dairy products and 21.10 per cent for cereals and breadstuffs.

PRICES OF CAST IRON ARE FIRM

NEW YORK—Following increased pig iron prices, quotations for cast iron have strengthened and are now firm at \$22 to \$23 per ton for six-inch pig New York. This is \$1 to \$2 per ton better than this time last year and another increase is looked for within the next few weeks if present iron conditions govern.

United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company is getting the benefit of better prices and is operating its plant about 62 per cent of capacity with orders fair. For fiscal year ending May 31 it is expected the company will show better than last year, when 3.88 per cent was earned for the preferred stock.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is again slightly lower, and the spot quotation has been further reduced to 50½¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—A continued quiet market is reported with the limited business in progress chiefly of a routine jobbing character, but there is no important change in values. The New York Commercial values:

Common \$6.00, Gen Sam E \$7, graded B \$7.25, D \$7.35, E \$7.35, F \$7.40, G \$7.40, H \$7.40, I \$7.45, K \$7.60; M \$7.80, N \$7.95, W \$7.95, WW \$8.

Tar and pitch—Only a light jobbing movement is noted and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50-\$5.75 for tar and \$4.40-\$4.25 for pitch.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, firm, 80, Spirits, machine easy at 46¢. Turpentine firm at \$4.90; hard, 35¢; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 35s 1½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 17s; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits firm at 36s; rosin, common, firm at 10s 9d.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC

The stock passenger receipts of the Massachusetts Electric Companies for the month of March show an increase of \$31,000 or 5.25 per cent! February gross showed an increase of 10 per cent.

BOSTON LOANING RATES
Lending rates this morning were as follows: Amalgamated 4½%, American Telephone & Telegraph 4, Steel 3½%, Sugar 5, Union Pacific 3, Calumet & Arizona 4, Lake Copper 4, Isle Royale 3 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN		
February.....	\$727,008	Increase
Gross earnings.....	\$727,008	\$122,216
Net earnings.....	\$56,576	\$6,525
Surplus.....	\$1,500	\$4,083
From July 1.....	\$110,200	
Gross earnings.....	\$1,533,005	\$108,345
Net earnings.....	\$108,345	\$108,345
Surplus.....	\$108,345	\$108,345

CUBA RAILROAD		
February.....	\$367,375	\$51,454
Gross earnings.....	\$367,375	\$51,454
Net earnings.....	\$18,408	\$4,194
Surplus.....	\$18,408	\$4,194
From July 1.....	\$2,318,512	\$24,472
Gross earnings.....	\$2,318,512	\$24,472
Net earnings.....	\$100,005	\$24,472
Surplus.....	\$100,005	\$24,472

NEW YORK CENTRAL		
February.....	\$118,065	\$893
Gross earnings.....	\$118,065	\$893
Net earnings.....	\$118,065	\$893
Surplus.....	\$118,065	\$893
From July 1.....	\$1,315,960	\$58,525
Gross earnings.....	\$1,315,960	\$58,525
Net earnings.....	\$1,315,960	\$58,525
Surplus.....	\$1,315,960	\$58,525

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IROQUOIS		
February.....	\$38,332	\$11,123
Gross earnings.....	\$38,332	\$11,123
Net earnings.....	\$38,332	\$11,123
Surplus.....	\$38,332	\$11,123
From July 1.....	\$1,358,319	\$18,576
Gross earnings.....	\$1,358,319	\$18,576
Net earnings.....	\$1,358,319	\$18,576
Surplus.....	\$1,358,319	\$18,576

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES		
February.....	\$7,239,403	\$425,683
Gross earnings.....	\$7,239,403	\$425,683
Net earnings.....	\$7,239,403	\$425,683
Surplus.....	\$7,239,403	\$425,683
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern		
February.....	\$3,065,557	\$50,822
Gross earnings.....	\$3,065,557	\$50,822
Net earnings.....	\$3,065,557	\$50,822
Surplus.....	\$3,065,557	\$50,822
From July 1.....	\$1,999,472	\$42,591
Gross earnings.....	\$1,999,472	\$42,591
Net earnings.....	\$1,999,472	\$42,591
Surplus.....	\$1,999,472	\$42,591

Chicago, Indiana & Southern		
February.....	\$372,105	\$72,273
Gross earnings.....	\$372,105	\$72,273
Net earnings.....	\$372,105	\$72,273
Surplus.....	\$372,105	\$72,273
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Toledo & Ohio Central		
February.....	\$380,817	\$86,678
Gross earnings.....	\$380,817	\$86,678
Net earnings.....	\$380,817	\$86,678
Surplus.....	\$380,817	\$86,678
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Michigan Central		
February.....	\$2,311,430	\$126,110
Gross earnings.....	\$2,311,430	\$126,110
Net earnings.....	\$2,311,430	\$126,110
Surplus.....	\$2,311,430	\$126,110
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis		
February.....	\$2,424,026	\$191,570
Gross earnings.....	\$2,424,026	\$191,570
Net earnings.....	\$2,424,026	\$191,570
Surplus.....	\$2,424,026	\$191,570
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Peoria & Eastern		
February.....	\$262,500	\$9,556
Gross earnings.....	\$262,500	\$9,556
Net earnings.....	\$262,500	\$9,556
Surplus.....	\$262,500	\$9,556
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Chicago, Indiana & Southern		
February.....	\$700,288	\$89,814
Gross earnings.....	\$700,288	\$89,814
Net earnings.....	\$700,288	\$89,814
Surplus.....	\$700,288	\$89,814
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Toledo & Ohio Central		
February.....	\$778,336	\$153,319
Gross earnings.....	\$778,336	\$153,319
Net earnings.....	\$778,336	\$153,319
Surplus.....	\$778,336	\$153,319
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Michigan Central		
February.....	\$4,700,222	\$150,003
Gross earnings.....	\$4,700,222	\$150,003
Net earnings.....	\$4,700,222	\$150,003
Surplus.....	\$4,700,222	\$150,003
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis		
February.....	\$4,698,491	\$191,570
Gross earnings.....	\$4,698,491	\$191,570
Net earnings.....	\$4,698,491	\$191,570
Surplus.....	\$4,698,491	\$191,570
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Peoria & Eastern		
February.....	\$503,490	\$85,217
Gross earnings.....	\$503,490	\$85,217
Net earnings.....	\$503,490	\$85,217
Surplus.....	\$503,490	\$85,217
From July 1.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Gross earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Net earnings.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808
Surplus.....	\$1,052,308	\$10,808

Cincinnati Northern		
February.....	\$192,756	\$11,532
Gross earnings.....	\$192,756	\$11,532
Net earnings.....	\$192,756	\$11,532</

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AEROPLANE CAMPAIGN
IN FRANCE IS FAILURE

M. Vedrines Loses Attempt
to Capture Seat in Senate
and Has Busy Time Trying
to Restrain His Partizans

APPEAL IS LODGED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—In spite of M. Vedrines' spirited attempt to win an independent national socialist seat in the Senate by canvassing his constituency from an aeroplane, he was not successful and M. Bonnal was returned with a substantial majority.

When the result was made known in the district of Limoux his disappointed partizans, after giving way to unmeasured expressions of grief, turned their attention to the breaking up of things in general, and by way of soothing their wounded spirits made a rush for the sub-prefecture, stormed the courtyard and broke into the sub-prefect's private apartments, where they amused themselves by upsetting his furniture. The

courtyard was adorned by a large statue of Maternity, which was pulled down from its pedestal and carried off by the rioters in triumph to the river Aude, where it was deposited in the stream.

In the meanwhile little M. Vedrines, anxious to restore order, mounted on the top of a motor bus, did his best to calm the excitement of his supporters.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we will begin again in a fortnight. The election I can assure you will be declared invalid, and I beg you come with me, follow me to the market square."

His eloquence induced the crowd to leave the sub-prefecture, but only to turn their attention to the cafe where M. Bonnal, the successful candidate, had his headquarters and where they broke some windows, but did very little damage. M. Vedrines, meanwhile, did all in his power to quiet them, but it was not until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the appearance of some cavalry from Carcassonne in the streets restored order, that the rioters were induced to finally retire.

The prefect of the Aude holds an appeal made by M. Vedrines against the validity of M. Bonnal's election, so it is possible that the campaign by aeroplane may be undertaken once more.

AEROPLANES DIRECT
FIRE OF ARTILLERY
IN TRIALS IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Some interesting particulars are given in the Temps with regard to the experiments which have been carried out recently at the camp of Abailly in the utilization of aeroplanes for observation of artillery fire.

The sections of aeroplanes and the twenty-fifth regiment of artillery were detailed for the experiments, and for somewhat over a week the aeroplanes went out every day regardless of the weather conditions. The machines consisted of two one-seated Blériot monoplanes, two two-seated Farman triplanes and two three-seated Breguet biplanes.

As a result of the experiments it was found that the one-seated machines allowed of considerable assistance being given to the fire of the batteries provided that no great degree of accuracy was demanded. Where greater accuracy was essential it was found best to send up in the aeroplanes the commanders of the various groups of artillery so that they might reconnoiter their particular targets. For such work the three-seated machines were particularly useful.

BALLIOL MAN IS
AGAIN HEAD OF
OXFORD SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—As a result of the terminal elections of officers for the Oxford Union Society, R. M. Carrington Ward (Balliol) has been elected president of the society for next term. This is the third time in succession that a member of that college has been elected to that office, an event which has not occurred since the year 1835, when three members of the same college were elected in succession to that office.

W. S. Bland (Lincoln), an American Rhodes scholar, who was secretary this term, has been elected junior treasurer, and his place has been filled by G. W. L. Talbot, son of the Bishop of Winchester. W. E. Monkton (Balliol) is to be junior librarian.

EXPORT OF WOOL
FROM AUSTRALIA
SHOWS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Judging from the reports received from the pastoral districts of South Australia, the country is in a flourishing condition. According to the particulars supplied by the customs department, the value of the wool exported from the whole of Australia last year amounted to £26,088,538. From July 1, 1911 to Jan. 31, 1912, 1,506,722 bales of wool were exported from the commonwealth compared with 1,431,456 bales exported during the corresponding period of 1910-11.

There is also a good increase in the overseas shipments of wool from South Australia during the last few seasons. For the seven months from July 1 to Jan. 31, 1910-11 the export was 145,223 bales, for the same period in 1910-11 154,385 bales were shipped, the figures for 1911-12 being 157,958 bales.

WOMEN ELECTED
IN BIRMINGHAM

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—In the election for the Greater Birmingham board of guardians, twelve women have been nominated in various wards; of these, two were returned without opposition, nine in all were elected. In eight wards they were returned at the top of the poll. This is the greatest success women have ever achieved in English electoral contests.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN
FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY
IS FORMED IN OSAKA

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan.—It is announced by the Japan Advertiser that an association has been formed in Osaka with the object of promoting friendship between Japan and America. At a dinner held by the society at the Osaka hotel, Feb. 25, more than 40 Japanese and foreign business men, scholars and publicists were present.

As a result of this meeting it was decided to aid the Japanese residents in the United States in their campaign against what is considered the anti-Japanese bill now before Congress. Another object of the society is to increase the facilities for American tourists visiting Japan.

The society includes among its members many prominent scholars, business men and publicists in Osaka and Kobe.

JEWS IN LONDON
ERECT MEMORIAL
TO KING EDWARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The memorial to King Edward VII, which was recently unveiled in Whitechapel road by the Hon. Charles Rothschild, was erected with funds obtained from a subscription raised among the Jews of the East-end of London as a mark of their appreciation of the liberty and justice they enjoyed under King Edward's rule.

The memorial itself, which was designed by W. S. Frith, serves as a drinking fountain. It is constructed in the form of a pyramid and surmounted by a bronze statue of peace holding an olive branch in her hand, while at the sides are statues of liberty and justice. In front is a bronze medallion portrait of King Edward, and at the back is an inscription. The Stepney borough council, which provided the site, has also undertaken to maintain the memorial in perpetuity and to provide the necessary water.

SAVING NOTED IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Judging from the last annual report of the manager of the South Australian Savings Bank, it is evident that the prosperity previously announced continues to be enjoyed by South Australians. The report of the manager of the bank showed that on June 30, 1911, no less than 50 per cent of the total population of the state had accounts with the bank, and that the average amount per depositor was £41 5s. 11d.

During the six months ending Dec. 31 last the amount bearing interest to the credit of depositors increased from £7,411,710 to £7,658,348 3s. 5d. Active steps are to be taken to develop the savings bank by the establishment of new premises in several of the suburbs and the opening of branches in many country towns.

VICTORIAN BUTTER
EXPORTS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic, Aus.—Exports of government-inspected butter from this state for the week ended Feb. 8, 1912, totaled 508 tons, all for United Kingdom and valued at approximately £1,458,420.

For the period from July 1, 1911, to Feb. 8 the total butter export was 16,991½ tons (United Kingdom 16,077½ tons, South Africa 194½ tons, eastern and other ports 718½), having an approximate value of £293,294.

HOME RULE IN TWO
YEARS IS ASSURANCE
FROM MR. REDMOND

While Bill Is Apparently
Pleasing to Irish It Is
Considered That Fate of
Government Is Uncertain

FUTURE DOUBTFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Mr. Redmond, in his speech at the Irish national banquet on St. Patrick's day at the Hotel Cecil, spoke not only with confidence but with assured certainty as to the prospects of the forthcoming home rule bill.

Mr. Redmond, of course, knows the nature of that bill; when, therefore, he told his listeners that the bill would be a great measure, which would satisfy the wishes of Ireland, it is safe to conclude that so far as the Nationalist party is concerned the government has been able to satisfy it.

It is not very likely that Mr. Redmond has made the mistake into which he fell some years ago over the local government bill, and therefore it may be taken for granted that the non-parliamentary heads of the party in Ireland are as satisfied as he is with the measure.

His assurance to his audience that the bill would become an act in two years is less convincing. Politically speaking, two years is always a long way ahead, and two years at the present moment is a very long way ahead indeed. No one who has ever talked with the Liberal members of the House of Commons at the present moment could doubt that for a second.

The fate of the Ministry is as uncertain as the temper of the country; and that the temper of the country is not at the moment in favor of the government is perfectly obvious from the fact that in the last week of two no less than four Conservative seats have been permitted to go through a by-election unchallenged, while a junior lordship of the treasury is left unfilled because the government lost the last election when they tried to fill it and are apparently in no hurry to face a second rebuff.

Much, no doubt, depends on the outcome of the coal strike. Until that is over and the country is able to decide as to how the government has weathered the storm, prophecy would be almost more unprofitable than usual.

SUGAR PROTOCOL
SIGNED IN BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—At a meeting of the international sugar commission held here a protocol was signed prolonging the sugar convention for a further period of five years, from Sept. 1, 1913. A declaration was also signed at the same meeting relating to the method of distribution of the additional 50,000 tons of sugar which Russia is to be allowed to export during the periods 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Neither document was signed by the British delegates to the commission, but a note was addressed to the B. g. n. government stating that the British government saw no objection to the increase in the Russian export either in the present or in any future year during the time that the convention held good. The British government is in no way committed to a renewal of the convention.

MUSEUM IS VISITED
BY KING AND QUEEN
AND THEIR CHILDREN

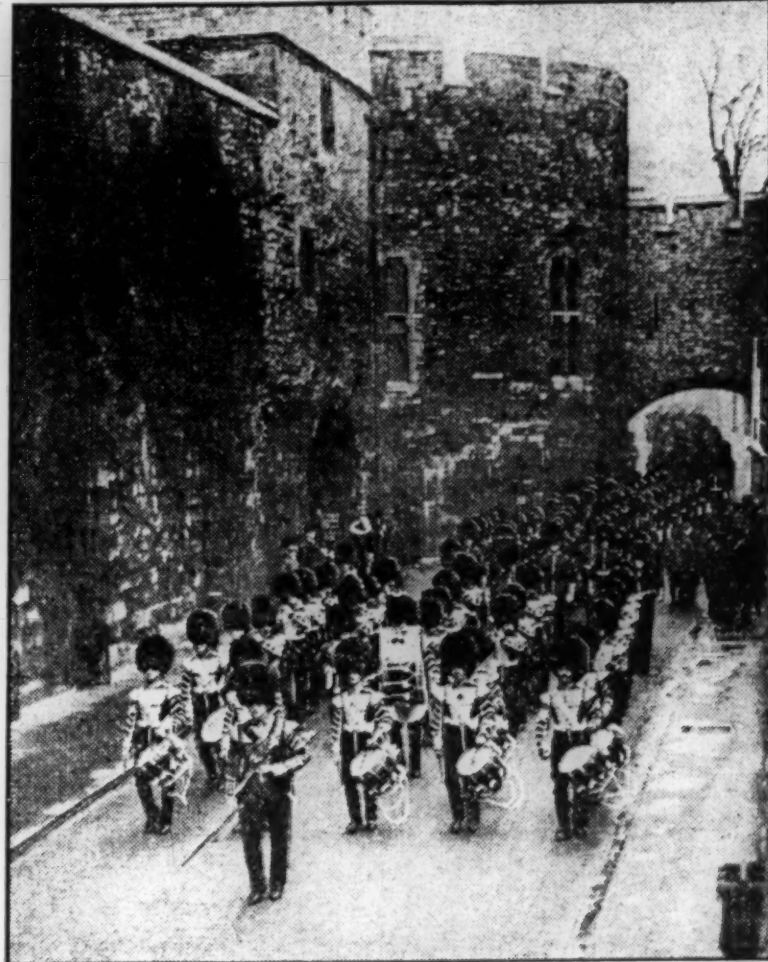
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The new London museum which has been established at Kensington palace will be opened very shortly and is likely to prove of great interest to people who are concerned with the history of London, the people who lived in it and its old buildings, those standing at the present day and some which have disappeared altogether.

It takes up the history of the city from the earliest times, before indeed it had a history, and carries it up to the present day. Commencing with prehistoric relics, which have been found under the soil of London, it comes up through the centuries gathering in quantity and quality as it goes, until it reaches the events of two years ago.

Queen Alexandra has sent some articles to the museum which belonged to King Edward. Amongst these are a cigar case which his majesty had in regular use, a watch chain and a medallion and ribbon each of three different classes of the Victoria and Albert order.

King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by their children, went to look over the museum before it was opened, and the children spent a considerable time examining the new collection and its many interesting features which illustrate the entire history of the metropolis.

SHAMROCKS ARE PRESENTED
TO IRISH GUARDS ON PARADE

(Copyright by London News Agency, London)

Irish guards marching out of the Tower after the presentation of Queen Alexandra's shamrocks

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—St. Patrick's day is never celebrated to any great extent in London; a certain number of Irish people wear the "emblem dear" attached conspicuously to some part of their attire, but no general rejoicings take place, very little in the way of procession or decoration is shown, and this year the day falling on Sunday, and being kept on Monday, made it appear more than usually unimportant.

The English people at no time are much given to the celebration of special days, and many do not even know what the day of the English patron saint is. An Irish concert was held in the evening at

the Albert hall, but beyond that the only public notice that was taken of Ireland was that the Irish guards paraded at the Tower to receive each man a piece of shamrock, which Queen Alexandra sends to them every St. Patrick's day.

Eight companies were paraded, and the bunches were distributed to over 800 men. The Queen gets a supply of shamrock for the men from Lady Limerick, and thus insures that the plant shall be real shamrock, and "grown on Irish ground."

Each man came up in turn to receive his bunch of shamrock, and when they had saluted, the eight companies marched away to the music of their band, afterwards being dismissed on returning to their quarters in the Tower.

WOMEN IN AUSTRIA
HOLD CONGRESS TO
WORK FOR THE VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The woman suffrage movement, which has recently been so much to the fore in England, is now making itself felt in Austria, where the woman suffragists have held their first congress.

At this meeting a resolution was passed protesting against the exclusion of women from the political, legislative and administrative life of the state, and demanding that the government should bring in a bill for granting the suffrage to women.

Nor have their activities been confined to mere words, for at Prague a suffragist has come forward as a candidate for a vacant seat in the Bohemian Diet. In this connection it is interesting to note that, while the Bohemian franchise does not admit women as voters, there is nothing to prevent a woman offering herself as a candidate.

THOMPSON-SETON
TALKS IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Thompson-Seton, who is well known as a writer of stories about wild animals, gave an interesting lecture at the Eolian hall on his favorite subject. He spoke of the wonderful photographic work of Mr. Kearton and Dugdale Dugmore in the Rocky mountains, who now, he said, shoot with a camera instead of a gun and produce far more interesting results.

Mr. Seton is a most excellent raconteur, and his anecdotes, illustrated by photographs of his own taking, were highly appreciated, while his capacity for imitating the various sounds of birds and beasts lent a great sense of reality to the pictures which he threw upon the screen. He described several incidents throwing light on the little known facts of bird migration which were of considerable interest.

FRANCE FAVORING
HER SMALL CRAFT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—According to the journal, M. Delcasse, the minister of marine, intends to organize in the Mediterranean offensive squadrons consisting entirely of torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines. It is also understood that the movable defenses of French ports are in future to consist solely of torpedo-boats and submarines.

QUEUELESS NEW CHINA BIDS
FAREWELL TO OLD CALENDAR

Chinese New Year Day Is Celebrated for the Last
Time and Stately Ceremonial Dress of Former
Period Changes to Variegated Garb and Felt Hat

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG.—Feb. 18 was Chinese New Year day and as the republican government has decided that the western calendar shall be adopted the honored festival was observed for the last time. From the Chinese point of view the day was propitious, that is to say the weather was wet and drizzly, conditions which are supposed to be the harbingers of good.

The new year could scarcely have been celebrated under more hopeful conditions. The internecine strife which has been waged in the country for almost six months was ended, peace had been declared and the distracted country was united under a republican government which had at its head a most enlightened and capable statesman in Yuan Shi Kai. With the settlement of political and civil troubles in view and trade prospects consequently brighter it must be conceded that the Chinese had good reason for being optimistic at the dawn of a new year which holds so much in promise for them.

The new year scenes served to illustrate more than anything else the change that has come over China within the past year. It seemed a different people who celebrated the old festival. The dignified, impressive and picturesquely attired men who before paid their ceremonial calls dressed in beautiful silken costumes, wearing their neat round winter hats, and showing glossy queues down their backs have given place to men wearing variegated dress, partly Chinese and partly western, the headgear being especially miscellaneous and assorted.

In Canton and Shanghai this change was as pronounced as it was in Hongkong. A year ago in the Chinese cities a man without a queue in European clothes was looked upon with suspicion and disdain, but today it seems to be the ambition of every Chinaman to don a lounge

suit and wear a soft felt hat. Truly times are changed.

Another noticeable feature of the celebrations was the display of republican flags hanging in profusion in every street. The change effected here cannot be described as an improvement. The old dragon flag, besides being characteristic and emblematic of much in Chinese legend and history, was more pleasing to the eye in design and in coloring than the present many-pointed star on a blue ground or the five gaudy horizontal stripes which are supposed to represent China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan.

However, it cannot be expected that everything done in a revolution will meet with general approval, and though the present flag of China may not be very artistic, if it conveys the symbol of unity to a people struggling to rise to better things its purpose will be unquestioned.

In business, too, it is satisfactory to note that the forebodings indulged in a few months ago have not been realized, and though trade and commerce have suffered, the immediate prospects are decidedly good.

TELEPHONE TO BE
WIDELY AVAILABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at the dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce the postmaster-general stated that he was anxious to place the telephone in England at the disposal of the small user, and he looked forward to the number of telephones in England being increased fourfold.

He went on to state that very shortly the telephone rates between England and France would be reduced by one-half. He hoped in due course to establish telephone connection with Holland and through Holland it should be possible to be on speaking terms with Germany.

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JAPAN BUILDS DREADNOUGHTS
(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan.—Construction work has been started on two new armored cruisers, sister ships of the Kongo, which is being built in England. The vessels in question are the Kirishima, which is being built at Kobe, and the Haruma, which is being built at Kure. All these vessels will be armed with 14-inch guns.

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THE HOME FORUM

EXAMPLE OF PATRIOTISM IN CHINA

PEOPLE are accustomed to strange happenings in China, but few could have expected that the man who opposed the revolution and who declared himself as opposed to the republican form of government in China, should have not only satisfied the revolutionary leaders of his patriotism, but should have inspired such confidence in them as to secure his unanimous election to the highest office of the state, the presidency of the republic of China. Nay, more, who would have expected that in China an example of self-abnegation and self-sacrifice unparalleled in the history of the world would have been set by the leader of the revolution which lifts that struggle on to the highest plane? Yet that is the spectacle which China presents to the world.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first President of the republic, in accordance with his promise, resigned as soon as the abdication of the throne was announced. He and his ministers tendered their resignation to the national assembly, which met at Nanking, and the assembly, while reluctantly accepting Dr. Sun's resignation, unanimously elected Yuan Shi Kai, who had at the time the abdication was announced declared himself in favor of a republican form of government. This augurs well for the future in China. The change of presidents has been accomplished peacefully, and there has been no quarrel between the two parties in the state who have been contending against each other for the past five or six months.

The self-sacrifice of Sun Yat Sen must command universal admiration. For years he has worked indefatigably for this change of government, worked, it is true, from a distance of thousands of miles, and when he landed in China recently he was at once acknowledged as the leader of the great rebellion and unanimously chosen by the representatives of the republican provinces as the President of the provisional government. And now that victory has been won, largely by his organizing ability and wise diplomacy, he is found ready in the interests of peace and an early restoration of order and good government to stand aside and recommend for the highest office in the state the very statesman who has hitherto figured as the chief adversary of the republican cause, simply because Sun Yat Sen recognizes that there is no statesman in China more capable of undertaking the great task which now lies before the govern-

ment of reuniting the nation and preparing the way for the introduction of those great administrative reforms which it has been the object of the revolution to secure.

The chairman of the national Assembly described Dr. Sun's action as an example of self-sacrifice and purity of purpose unparalleled in the history of

the world, a tribute which will receive universal endorsement. It was largely due to his modesty and magnanimity that the north was won over to the republican cause, and it says a good deal for his genius that he has been able to reconcile his friends and co-workers to his relinquishment of the presidency in favor of Yuan Shi Kai.

Doing Good

He that does good to another man does also good to himself; not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well-doing is an ample reward.—Seneca.

OPERA-GOING IN THE TROPICS

OPERA-GOING in the tropics is something which at first glance might not seem to offer as many attractions as the entrancing strains of the favorite music normally promise to the music lover. But in a description of the big, solidly built theater where opera has been given since 1790 at Porto Rico the bookman speaks of the equable temperature within and the joys which the pleasure-loving folk of the southern climes have found there. The article begins with the description of the patched and darned and immaculately clean white trousers of a dark-skinned native boy of 14, who sat perusing the last list of the works to be given by the returning company of Italian singers, en route from Venezuela, and whistling delightfully air after air from the old-time

favorites and the new ones, too—"Favorita," "Faust," "La Bohème," "Pagliacci" and "Aida." He was trying to choose which of them should lure his hard-saved pennies, for which he should lean over the Paraiso rail, absorbed in the brilliant scene and more brilliant sounds afforded by the distant stage.

The article goes on to describe the orchestra, as follows: The concert-master is a slip of a Florentine scarcely 22, but he loves his art, and this particular score makes his eyes gleam and his little sing. His left-hand neighbor is a mulatto girl, brought by the company from Caracas. She, too, plays extremely well, but she is perfectly oblivious of the fact that her dress is a brilliant red and that it shines out from among the black coats like a vivid geranium. The entire orchestra numbers but 34 and is recruited from many sources. Some of the best wood-winds are from Senor Miranda's regimental band that plays every Thursday in the Plaza Principal. The celebrated flutist, Senor Professor Rafael Marquez, has left his retirement in San Sebastian street to add his artistic mite to the company of earnest workers within the musicians' rail; the harpist is known both at the Palace and the Casa Blanca, and, among the strings, are islanders of artistic prominence.

How Scholarship Pays

Dr. William T. Foster, president of the new Reed College of Portland, Ore., who is visiting the larger colleges and universities in the East to study conditions, told the students of New York University some of the results of his inquiry. As reported by the Springfield Republican, he said:

"I found nearly everywhere that college students appear to have the idea that college studies do not amount to much and are things which they can get through with in a perfunctory manner. In the class of '94 at Harvard I tried to find out who were the successful men of that class, judged by their records after graduation. I had President Lowell and two other men choose the men whom they considered successful. They agreed independently upon 24 members of the class. I then selected 24 members of that class at random. It turned out that the successful men had attained four times as many high marks while in college as the men selected at random.

"But I desired to make a more complete investigation of conditions throughout the country. My next investigation covered 22 colleges, and I sought to ascertain how many had received the distinction of being included in 'Who's Who in America.' Although this is not perfectly satisfactory, it is one definition of success worth looking at. Of the men who were graduated from these 22 colleges, those who were graduated in the first 10 per cent of the class had 6 per cent of their number included in the book. Of those who were graduated in the second 10 per cent a smaller proportion was included. Of those in the fourth 10 per cent of the class only 2 per cent were included."

Still Human

"Billy," remarked a pleased mother to her lively but well-meaning young hopeful, "the gentleman across the street is so pleased with you that he says he's going to remember you at Christmas, because you're such a good little boy. Isn't that nice?" "Yes," answered Billy, a trifle dubiously. "I'm—I'm glad he thinks I'm a good boy, mother, but—but you don't suppose he thinks I'm too good to like argents or Indian books, do you?"—Milwaukee Free Press.

NEW FORM OF RAILWAY SIGNAL

RAILWAY signaling has afforded scope for numerous inventors, and from time to time new designs of automatic and other forms of signaling are submitted for trial. A new and unusually interesting form of automatic signal is reported to be now undergoing a trial on the Swedish state railways. The system, an illustration of which was given in London recently, consists of an arrangement for supplying a permanent flashing signal light. It is claimed that a light of this nature is more easily recognized by the drivers than one which burns steadily.

The light is provided by an accumulator containing a supply of acetylene gas so arranged as to provide a continual series of flashes to the signal lamp. The great advantage of the invention is that the accumulators are so designed as to run without any attention whatever for some two months.

As regards the cost, this is infinitesimal, since it is calculated that one lamp

can be burned for less than one half penny per 24 hours.

The most exhaustive experiments have been carried out with regard to the mechanical portion providing the flash, and it is claimed that the design and construction is so simple as to render any faulty working or stoppage of the contrivance impossible.

Dean Swift and the Music

Dean Swift, while listening to a very uninteresting piece of music, showed signs of weariness. His neighbor, observing it, asked:

"Are you aware that this piece is very difficult?"

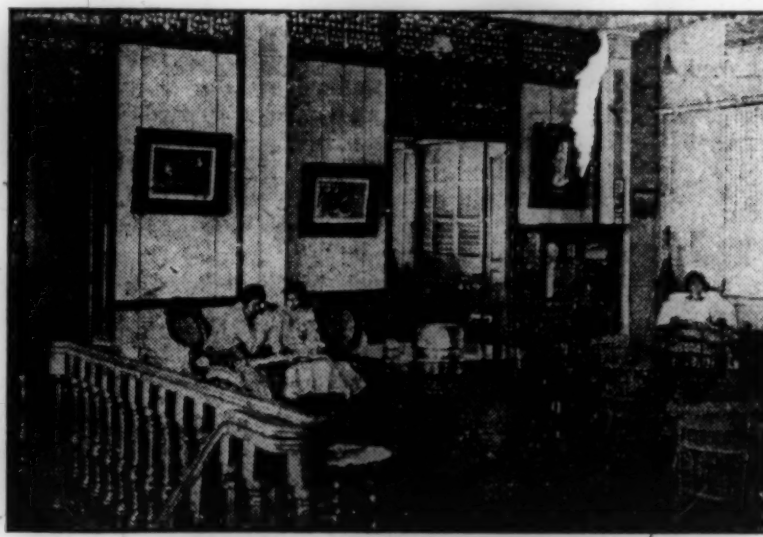
"I wish it were impossible," Swift replied.—Kansas City Star.

Be kind 'z you please, but fustly make things fast.

For plain truth's all the kindness thet'll last.

—Lowell.

PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL



RECEPTION ROOM OF THE GIRLS' DORMITORY

THE Philippine normal school in Manila is steadily increasing its usefulness as the 1911 report, recently published, shows. The school hopes to be settled in the new concrete building on Taft avenue in June of this year. There is planned also a similar building for the dormitory of the school. The present building accommodates 200 girls, coming from nearly every province of the archipelago. The graduating class of 1911 numbered 55.

EQUALITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE whole fallacy of class distinction is laid bare in the simple statement of man as the image or likeness of God. The mortal sense of high and low, of ignorant and learned, of rich and poor, of good and evil, too, is a contradiction of Christian teaching. Even Jesus refused to be called "good Master"; yet human beings today receive with complacency all sorts of titles and honors and respects from their fellows which appear to set one man on high and to debase another. But thoughtful folk, while they concede to certain demands of human society that make for order in material organization by the recognition of each one's place in the social and business scale, know in their true thoughts about man that not one of the children of God is less than a prince in his own right. All are "kings and priests unto God." This kingliness and this ordained ministry is not of the mortal nor is it to be secured or affirmed in any merely human way. It is that inward realization of oneness with the divine which makes the outward man simple, sincere, content and always a gentleman in the true sense.

Some one has said that the lady is always to be known by her "serene courage." It is this inherent sense of God as not only Father but the very Life of all life, the one Mind, the only power or presence, which gives the Christian gentleman or gentlewoman serenity and courage. "Noblesse oblige" said the old phrase and the man of high station was ashamed to be a coward. Those who begin to know the royal dignity of man as the image of God are beginning to know the invincible courage which passes the human sense of bravery just as the peace of God passes human peace.

This sense that the man is more than the earthly task at which he may be laboring is one of the most encouraging things that Christian Science begins to unfold to the average human being. This sacredness of manhood makes every one unable either to feel himself less than another or to feel another less than himself. The difference between this true equality, the only fraternity, and the false sort is that the fraternity founded in Truth is always one of Love and of self-forgetfulness. Self-assertion, that aims to show one's equality with another, is never the mark of gentlemen and women. These know their rank so well that they are quite unconscious that any one questions it. So the real Christian equality is never a boisterous thing, vaunting itself and seeking its own. Paul gave the list of virtues which Love brings in its train, and Love is indeed the heart of the courage and freedom of the man who is winning to the liberty of the sons of God. This love

"suffereth long and is kind," "is not puffed up," "doth not behave itself unseemly," and the mark of the Christian life is elsewhere noted as "in honor preferring one another." This is because he who knows his relation to God has no interest in the honor that comes of men. He knows it as a fleeting show. Really declares that God alone has all the praise and the glory, for the kingdom is His.

So the man who labors at what the world calls a humble task may be living the life of the son of God, while one at the very helm of state may not be aware that he is other than mortal. To keep oneself free from the mere business of the world in this point of never being driven by the task till one's existence seems a mere round of drudging toil, enables one to do better work. Every workman recognizes this, and every employer. He who brings a zest to his task does it better than he who is so identified with it that he never seeks or finds renewal outside, and so never brings a fresh point of view to the eight or ten hours of wage earning. This sense that one is more than a bookkeeper or a gardener or a singer or a salesman, is even in a worldly way an advantage. It makes one broader, and more interesting to other people. Those who know only what is commonly termed how to "talk shop" soon weary their associates and limit themselves, too. To be open in every direction to what is good, to perceive with love and sympathy the good things that other workers are striving to do, this is to begin to be a cultured man or woman. Culture means just this breadth of outlook over the whole field of human endeavor, or as large a part of it as one may command, with interest in all that all men are doing which makes for righteousness.

The worker who gains this kind of sympathy with his fellows is gaining respect for his own work. He sees that he is needed in the general scheme. The world could not be comfortable without the work of the humblest sort, and those who make things clean and fresh for the use or occupancy of others, those who keep the wheels of business moving smoothly so that all may be fed and clothed and housed, are as necessary in the general welfare as those who do the so-called higher work. The natural advance from one task to another one that requires more thought will follow this gain of self-respect in one's task and above all the gain of love in it. This sense of self-respect and of love comes enduringly and as a solid foundation on which to take one's stand only in realizing man, not as a person, nor a body of separate personalities struggling among themselves blindly without method or assured guidance; but as the representative of the infinite Mind, expressing now and

always the divine idea, supported, guided, governed at every instant by God.

The special function in the social body to which each may be called is subordinate to this realization of every man as the manifestation of divine intelligence, and therefore as reflecting all the qualities of the divine Mind. Of course the demonstration of these things among mortals is as yet rather faulty, and there seems to be great discrepancy of virtue and ability among human kind. But those who have had a glimpse of this divine Principle of being have begun to discover themselves. They find themselves not living in matter, crippled and bound by cruel circumstance, but living in God in light and harmony, in joy which like Life is self-sustained, independent of place or person or thing. This discovery of the spiritual universe and man there as the beloved child of God is what Christian Science is bringing to the world.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Large Spider Web

The largest spider's web in the world was spun, not by a spider, but by human hands. It stands on the lawn of a Chicago man's country home, and is of such tremendous size as to startle the passerby when he first sees it. The inventor of this interesting oddity conceived the idea of attempting to see how nearly an actual spider's web could be reproduced with rope. Selecting two large trees on the lawn of his home he spun between them this spider's web, 40x60 feet, which is so strong that a man may easily climb to the center or top of it. The web faces the main thoroughfare passing the house, and is one of the most fascinating country ground decorations ever seen. The spinner could not attain the minuteness of the actual spider's web, but came so near to it that the illusion is almost perfect.—The Strand.

Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions.—Emerson.

Campfire Girls

The boy scout movement has roused so much interest that now people are trying to work out some play-work of the same sort for the girls. Girls are organized into campfire keepers, and learn to cook and serve good meals around the campfire, on expeditions where they share the fun of the boys in outdoor life. It is thought that this practical use of their knowledge of cooking makes it far more interesting than the mere school drill, and the girls learn independence, too.

Today's Puzzle

RIDDLE

I am a costly wedding gift of silver or I am rudely formed of iron. I am wielded daintily by my lady, vigorously by the farmer and inquiringly by the musician. I am found in many rivers and often met on the road. What am I?—Brownings Magazine.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 2, 1912

Democracy and War

It is a curious commentary on the effects of human endeavors that socialism, which professes to be the most pacific political movement in Europe, should be the unwitting cause of much of the most belligerent spirit on that continent. Any one who moves at all behind the scenes in Germany, for instance, will admit that this is no mere attempt at making epigrams. German conservatism in Bavaria, in Saxony, and most particularly, of course, in Prussia, may complain that the shadow of the United Kingdom ominously darkens the place the empire should occupy in the sun, but when in its wilder and more chauvinistic moods it talks of war, it is less because of this fact and more because the shadow of socialism is ever lengthening under the lindens. With an ever-increasing proletariat, it argues, a colonial safety-valve must be found. It seems to forget that Germany has already a considerable colonial empire, and that Portugal, with some of the finest colonial possessions in the world, is none the less one of the most democratic and revolutionary of nations.

As a matter of fact, it has still to be proved that democracy is essentially pacific. France does not take less interest in an army in which every private carries "a marshal's baton in his knapsack" than Germany does in one sworn to obey the rod of the war lord. When the relationships of the two nations were strained last autumn, Herr Bebel declared that the socialists of Germany, however regretfully, would shoulder their rifles at the first sound of Krieg-mobility. As for the socialists of Italy, they were just as delirious in their cheering when the Tripolitan brigades left for the front as were their conservative neighbors in the streets. If they have become less boisterous since, it is rather because they have lived to discover that Fuzzy-Wuzzy, though "a pore benighted 'eathen," is none the less "a first-class fightin' man." It is all very well to wrangle against war made by emperors, but it has still to be demonstrated that republics observe the Golden Rule more closely. The difference might be shown to be one of method rather than principle.

It is said that the general strike is the means by which war itself will be fought in the near future. Such an argument is all very well, but unless it can be shown that republics are to prove more peaceable than empires the general strike may prove a broken reed. Now, republicans are made out of precisely the same clay as imperialists. They may have a different way of giving way to their passions, but the passions exist in either case. The general strike itself is not a symbol of peace; it postulates a distinct belief in struggle; and as long as the belief in struggle, as long as the reliance on force, remains, the cataract of human passions may at any moment sweep a nation into war. "Surete Generale" was not more pacific than "Oeil de Boeuf."

Plane of Public Honesty

Any banker, any business man, if questioned on the subject today, will say frankly that the most powerful factor in the commercial and industrial world is credit. There must be capital somewhere behind credit, of course, but it is no longer measured altogether by dollars and cents. Money will go a long way in business, but it has its limitations. Credit will go much farther, and where it is backed by integrity it is practically without limitations. Where credit and capital are combined, they can accomplish wonders in any field of financial or commercial activity, as note cases in recent years where men have been entrusted with the investment of billions in enterprises whose mainstay was their personal assurance. Credit can get along much better without capital than capital can without credit. Honesty is the best policy in every sense of the word. Some of the greatest schemes ever conceived in the business world have failed because those behind them, even though possessed of capital in a fair degree, could not command credit.

If it were not for the good opinion men entertain for each other, commerce would come to a standstill. There is, perhaps, to be found nowhere a stronger refutation of the slander upon humanity that the people as a whole are not honest, than in the simple fact that if the people as a whole were not honest, and scrupulously so, business would collapse. Every year the credit system, which began in the highest circles of trade and commerce, is being extended. Some of the most successful businesses in the United States have been built up on the theory that the average man and woman is honest. One may now buy almost anything on his own time and terms. Every competent person is on the credit list. The security of immovable property or of property portable, but difficult to move, is not always demanded now. People are trusted for things that might readily be disposed of, for things that wear out. More than that, they are being trusted with actual cash in the form of unsecured loans. A conspicuous instance of this is found in the case of the Hebrew Free Loan Association of New York, which lends a helping hand to people of all races and of all creeds. Its loans run all the way from \$5 to \$200, and it accepts repayment in small weekly instalments. The number of its loans last year was 19,949; they totaled \$560,025. All but \$3555.25 was paid back. The losses were a little over 5 per cent, but these are only apparent. Where they are real, where they are likely to be never made good, misfortune rather than downright dishonesty will, generally speaking, account for it.

It should be borne in mind that this showing is made among the poor and lowly, among those who have no tangible assets, no real estate, no securities, nothing but a high sense of personal honor. The most pleasing point brought out by the exhibit is that the rings of confidence are widening. There have been tests all along the way. More and more is left to the honor and honesty of the people in the mass, and more and more are the people in the mass demonstrating their moral fitness for all the trust that may be reposed in them.

The dust collected by vacuum cleaners is a valuable fertilizer. This may be a way back to the soil. You get a large house, furnish it from top to bottom, put in a vacuum cleaner, accumulate dust and start a garden.

SECRETARY MACVEAGH is striving to arrange matters so that the average American tourist will not have his whole trip spoiled by unnecessary customs complications on his return.

Canada and Caribbean Trade

THERE is more than passing significance in the present visit to Canada of a royal commission from the West Indies, for from the inferences now under way the Dominion Government and the colonies in the Caribbean expect commercial results of the first magnitude. The fifteen members of this commission represent the progressive business element in the British West Indies. Every island, except Jamaica and Grenada, is represented. No reason is given why Jamaica is not to be included in the scheme for closer trade connections between the two separate entities coming under the British crown possessions in the western world. But it may well be that present plans will largely cover the Lesser Antilles, especially since the relations between Jamaica and the United States are such that it might seem unwise to inject any element which could be detrimental to American interests when Americans are today the developers and the best customers.

The present visit of the West Indian commission is the outgrowth of previous investigations by another royal commission appointed by the British crown last year. That commission recorded its findings in a Blue Book report that now serves as basis for negotiations for more business between Canada and the islands in the West Indies. There is no question that the negotiations imply the necessity for reciprocal action. Canadian manufacturers will be asked to serve more amply the West Indian market, and, in turn, the British colonies will be requested to send in exchange their tropical fruits and other products. That the Canadian Pacific railway is taking a leading part in the proceedings is looked upon as an evident intention to facilitate transportation by water as well as by rail.

There are those who may see in this move an attempt to secure for Canada and the British colonies something in the nature of a monopoly of business. But the Canadian manufacturer and the West Indian planter know very well that commercial exclusiveness is often hardly practicable. Everything possible should be done to cement trade relations between the British interests, but no serious attempts are likely to be made to shut out all others from competition. We feel sure that United States traders can expect a fair field, if no favor, wherever their products find entrance by reason of intrinsic worth. It may well be that this proposed Canadian-West Indian understanding will prove an upbuilding influence in the Lesser Antilles, islands that need more encouragement than they have ever had in recent years.

Boston Charter Revision

A COMBINATION of the machine politicians of both parties is urging upon the Legislature of Massachusetts alteration of the charter of Boston that became operative in 1909. Firmly arrayed against such premature alteration of a municipal organic law are all the civic organizations of the city, citizens who pay the largest assessments of taxes and persons most conversant with betterments at city hall that have followed adoption of the simpler system of government under the eye of a finance commission deriving authority from the state. Even were the evidence less abundant in volume, less cumulative in effect on the score of radically improved conditions, it still would be true that the Legislature is not called upon now to tinker with a charter so recently drafted and embodying expert advice subsequently accepted by the voters.

Boston needs to be let alone awhile. The people of the city never will be trained to fitness for full home rule if there is to be incessant appeal to the Legislature for remedial action. Compared with ten years ago, the city is rich in organizations competent to direct public opinion to wise modifications of the charter when the organic law has been sufficiently tested. At a suitable time these organizations may go to the Legislature asking for a charter revision. Then legislators will do well to listen. The charter has cut off bases of supply in the building up of political "machines." Consequently it must not be weakened.

Unfortunately the general political situation is such now that persons who, under normal conditions, could be counted upon to line up right on this issue, are not entirely dependable. Constituents with convictions on this matter will do well to brace up their representatives and senators.

WITH 2096 miles of paved streets within the borders of Greater New York, cost of construction and maintenance takes from annual revenue a princely sum. Nor is the chance of lessening this outgo increased by rise of new standards of roadmaking. Such economies as can be effected must come from elimination of graft, and from conceding to expert road builders authority to plan and supervise the task. Light on this New York problem is shed by a report of a committee on pavements appointed by Mayor Gaynor last October and made up of citizens, city planners and men with technical knowledge of the problems involved. It is shown by the report that millions of dollars have been wasted through careless specifications and contracts, and by failure to meet the schemes of monopolies engaged in making paving materials.

Broadly speaking, there must be greater variation in the kinds of pavement, stricter supervision of construction and maintenance, and less chance for collusion between producer of paving supplies and contractor or city official. More important than all, the local problem must be viewed in the large, not parochially, a definite policy of action for the five boroughs must be outlined, and then the necessary changes must be supervised and carried out by an authority effective for the task.

New York's condition and experience are not peculiar to the metropolis, hence this careful study of the problem will have more than local value and application. The paving-material monopolies that have flourished on inept or dishonest municipal government in the United States have known no east or west, north or south. Their trail is everywhere. Failure to have a city-plan covering the matter of street paving is not merely characteristic of New York. It is a common failing. Consequently the report of the New York committee must be dealt with from other than a local point of view, and more as a symbolical document.

THE Wellesley girl students, who are collecting a mile of one-cent pieces, have discovered that it will require \$4,400 of them. But their grandmothers probably might not have been obliged to work so hard in order to accomplish the same result. A cent went farther fifty years ago than it does today.

New York's Pavements

AFTER all, experience is the surest instructor of states as of individuals. The process of absorption of New England-owned railroads by corporations with headquarters in New York city has never demonstrated that the public gets the promised advantages that were to follow combination and suppression of competition. Public opinion in this form of reaction has gathered force in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire during the past twelvemonth in a striking way. Defenders of the principle of monopoly of control are not to be found as often or as dogmatic in temper as they were a year ago. The Legislature of Massachusetts, considering the petition of the Grand Trunk railroad to gain entrance to Boston and Worcester, has found that back of the petitioners are influential citizens of the state who make and vend goods for which they desire fairer rates of transportation, and also the leading civic organizations of Boston and other cities east of the Connecticut river. So that the issue as now defined before Massachusetts' lawmakers is not the one-sided affair of the near past.

A change in the personnel and functions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce during the past few years accounts in part for the new situation. The chamber is now an inclusive, virile, alert body and not as easily manipulated as it used to be. Recent changes in the make-up of the board of railroad commissioners also have found their natural expression in recommendations that show the effect of closer touch with the people. Lastly the newly-created board of directors of the port wish to "make good." Hoping to see Boston's export trade expand, they are in favor of bringing business into the city by any route, new or old. The result is that when the Legislature formally asks for advice relative to conceding the Grand Trunk's petition, it finds port directors, railroad commissioners and Chamber of Commerce members saying "Yea." Under ordinary conditions such a combination of advocates would be difficult to ignore; and the result of such unity of opinion upon legislators is seen in the unanimous vote of the legislative committee on railroads taken this afternoon. The Grand Trunk, unless this committee is overruled, will be admitted to Boston.

It is unnecessary to say that critical comment upon women's headwear takes the form usually of good-natured badinage. Among men, as among women who go in rather for comfort than for the extremes in fashion, the disposition is to accept those things that are ultra in the mode as inevitable and with an indulgent smile. The general aspect of public thought with regard to the vagaries of style in hats, wraps or gowns is liberal. Speaking especially for men, it may be fairly said that the great majority of them are perfectly content to allow the women to have their way in matters of dress. It is hardly necessary to qualify this statement, because the women of this period seldom go beyond reasonable bounds; when they do, it is through thoughtlessness rather than intent.

For the last two or three years the tendency of the fashionable hat has been toward expansion. The fact that the wide-brimmed headwear has been something of an annoyance in the street cars and on the sidewalks has not escaped the newspapers. In such cases, however, the annoyance has been only temporary. This season the hats appear to have taken on an additional sweep both as regards height and width. Some of them are enormous. Considering precedent, objection could not, and would not, be made to them under ordinary circumstances. Like their predecessors, they are a source of temporary annoyance on the street cars and on the sidewalks; because of their dimensions they become a source of continued annoyance when worn in those public places from which they are not barred by law or usage.

The enormous hats at present in vogue should not be worn at times and under circumstances when and where the wearing of them becomes a positive, because unescapable, discomfort to others. It will not be difficult for any thinking woman to see that there are conditions under which a big hat that otherwise might not only be tolerated, but admired, may in the eyes of those forced to sit behind it assume the form of an imposition and a nuisance.

CHARLES RICHARD MARKS of Boston contributes to the New York Sun a short article into which he has condensed a great deal of the kind of information about the Panama canal that the average man at this time feels like pasting in his hat or storing in his memory. The facts as they are presented seem simple enough, but some of them have been extracted, no doubt, at the cost of laborious research. Thus, you enter the canal at Limon bay and find it at sea level for seven miles; then you come to an enormous dam, a mile and a half long by half a mile wide. Here the Chagres river is impounded, as well as other streams covering a basin of 1320 square miles. These altogether would make a body of water, if the nine miles of the Culebra cut to Pedro Miguel be included, a little larger than Lake Oneida.

From sea level to this lake is a lift of eighty-five feet, divided into three steps or locks, each 1000 feet long by 110 feet wide. Each lock is subdivided into chambers of 400 to 600 feet each. These locks are duplicated so that traffic going and coming can be accommodated at the same time. Boats will be towed through the locks by electric locomotives running on cog rails. Gatun lake will cover fully one third of the canal zone of 448 square miles and about two thirds of the length of the canal proper. While in this lake vessels crossing the isthmus may steam at full speed. Power for the operation of the locks, lights, etc., will be generated from a spillway situated midway of the Gatun dam, 1200 feet long by 300 feet wide. During the rainy season the maximum run-off from the watershed of 1320 square miles will fill the lake one and one half times.

According to this writer, who seems to be greatly impressed with all that has been thus far accomplished, if the United States will allow building in the zone the isthmus will soon become a great winter resort. Beautiful Lake Gatun, he thinks, will soon become dotted with sailboats, as the constant trade winds will make this form of pleasuring very popular. There are sites for many fine places along the shores, as well as among the hills of perpetual green. This is confirmatory of what others have been saying recently, and it looks very much as if not merely the zone, but all of that territory familiarly known as Panama, might become to Canada and the United States what Italy is to Europe.

Competitive Railroading

Women's Headwear and Public Comfort

Some Facts About the Panama Canal